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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

ER — PARIS: Saturday, foggy early, cloudy 0 (41-50). Sunday, partly cloudy. LONDON: Sat- Temp. 5-11 (41-52). Sunday, cloudy with rain, derate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 1-7 KFURT: Saturday, cloudy with showers. Temp. W YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. —4-3 (25-37).

TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	30 Drs	Nigeria	75 K
Austria	13 S	India	Rs 10	Norway	3.75 N.kr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.fr	Israel	I.£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.kr
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.fr
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr	Tunisia	1.35 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc	Turkey	1 L. 1st 50
France	3.50 F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$2.50
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0,173 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16-17, 1980 Established 1887

Waldheim Role Reported

ans Move Ahead r Panel on Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman

D NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. D — Secretary-General ldheim and his closest e begun drafting guide- a United Nations commis- would produce a report ld satisfy Iran, avoid hu-

hran's hostage-holding ren' face challenge from dent Bani-Sadr. Page 7.

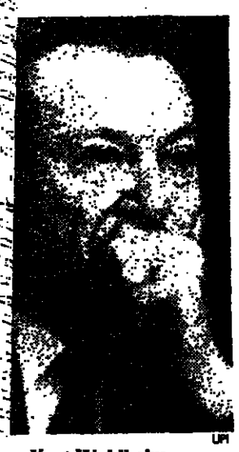
the United States, and se- release of the American Asian diplomats said in rk.

JN spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, said today that he hoped to announce composition of the international commission "shortly — maybe today, maybe tomorrow," the Associated Press reported. Asked if the announcement would mean that President Carter's requirement of a "carefully defined" purpose for the commission had been met, he replied "I am sure the American side will agree with the secretary-general's . . . terms of reference of the commission."]

How this would be accomplished was not made clear, but the fact that Mr. Waldheim has already begun work on "terms of reference" for the project is taken here as a sign that the crisis is nearing end.

Iran has sought an international forum to air its grievances against the deposed shah and the United States since Nov. 13, when Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, then foreign minister and now president, requested a Security Council meeting on the issue. Washington first opposed any such gathering but then accepted Mr. Waldheim's suggestion of an independent commission of inquiry to clear the way for the hostages' freedom.

The timing of the release of the American captives, sources said yesterday, is linked to the arrival in Tehran of the commission of inquiry. The hostages will be freed from the U.S. Embassy compound either when the inquiry group lands or, as one source put it, very soon thereafter. An official indicated that this point has not yet been fixed in



UPI

Kurt Waldheim

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International

Afghan refugee children gather in a tent around a plate of food in Aza Khel refugee camp, north of Peshawar in Pakistan.

EEC Assembly Backs Boycott Of Olympics

From Agency Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 15 — The European Parliament today *called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics and for an immediate embargo* on the sale of surplus commodities to the Soviet Union.

It also condemned the banishment of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov to Gorki, 250 miles from the Soviet capital.

In calling for an Olympics boycott, the Parliament, an advisory body that was directly elected for the first time last June, took a stronger stand than many of its nine European Economic Community governments.

France, for example, has opposed the boycott, although it has left itself room to maneuver by not formally accepting the Soviet invitation yet. Simone Veil, president of the Parliament and an ally of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, endorsed the boycott call *last month.*

The resolutions are not binding on member governments or the EEC Commission, but they were widely interpreted as a toughening of the European position regarding the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In three resolutions that passed easily despite Socialist opposition, the Parliament urged that the Olympic Games be held on "agreed international territory." It also called for the nine governments of the EEC to urge athletes not to take part in the Summer Games if they are held in Moscow.

A resolution supporting the Moscow Games, put forth by the French Communists, was easily defeated.

Socialists offered various reasons for their position. Some said they preferred to allow more time for the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan. Others accused Europeans of playing into the hands of President Carter, who mounted the Olympic boycott campaign but so far has gotten little support among the West European Olympic committees.

Italian Communist Carlo Galluzzi said his group would abstain because the Parliament should not just condemn but stress its concern for the establishment of detente.

"We've always known what the Russians are like. It hasn't just dawned on us like it has on Jimmy Carter," said Barry Seal, a British Laborite. "Why should we support Carter in his re-election campaign?"

USOC to Toe Carter's Line On Boycott

By Neil Amdur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 (NYT) — Leaders of the United States Olympic Committee said yesterday the organization would accept any decision by President Carter on participation in this summer's Moscow Olympics. But they opposed alternative games, or a Counter Olympics, as a solution for U.S. athletes this summer.

"We must remain open to the president's views of what is best in the international interest and to the will of the American people," said USOC President Robert Kane, reading from a statement. "Of course, the USOC will accept any decision concerning our participation in the Games the president makes in view of his analysis of what is best for the country."

Mr. Carter has said that if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by Wednesday, he will recommend that the United States decline the formal invitation to compete in Moscow. The USOC has until May 24 to accept or decline the invitation.

[The State Department said today that 49 nations have indicated support for a boycott of the Sum-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Britain Seeks Injunction

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Britain has asked the EEC's Commission to seek an interim injunction from the community's European Court against France in the lamb dispute between the two countries, British sources said today. They said Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington made the request in a letter to Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC commission.

France has barred or imposed special levies on British mutton imports since the beginning of 1978 because it fears cheaper British meat would damage French sheep farmers.

The commission gave France until last night to give a satisfactory explanation for its levies. France did not reply by the deadline.

U.S. Said to Supply Arms to Afghan Rebels

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — The United States is supplying weapons to rebel forces battling Soviet troops in Afghanistan, according to reliable sources. The weapons, presumably being slipped across Pakistan's 1,400-mile border with Afghanistan, are said to be mostly small arms and relatively simple anti-tank weapons that give a soldier the capability to knock out an armored vehicle.

The smuggled arms are said to be Soviet-built, which helps disguise the source of supply.

The covert U.S. weapons supply, which the sources said began after the Russians entered Afghanistan in force in late December, is described as neither large nor dramatic. Yet it would reflect a Carter administration decision to try to help the rebel forces, which are up against the sophisticated weapons of the Russians, while raising the cost to the Russians of their action.

Although it is not known precisely how the supply is being carried out, the operator presumably is the CIA. Key committees of Congress *responsible for overseeing covert* activities have been kept informed of the administration's actions by the State Department and the CIA.

Arms Markets

There are many areas outside the Soviet Union where Soviet-built weapons are in use and can be acquired. There is a sizable underground arms market flowing west from Eastern Europe. There also are Soviet weapons in Africa, where Cuban forces use and lose them, and in countries such as Egypt and China that were heavily supplied with Soviet arms but since have cut their military ties to Moscow.

The purported decision to supply arms, even in limited quantities, is a significant step beyond the aid that the United States was providing Afghan insurgents before the Soviet intervention.

According to the sources, the covert U.S. aid before the intervention was limited to funneling small amounts of medical supplies and communications equipment to scattered rebel tribes and to giving what was described as technical advice to the rebels about where they could acquire arms on their own.

U.S. officials previously have said privately that the insurgents actually were well supplied with arms by units of the Afghan Army that defected to the rebel side. The reported U.S. supply of the rebels would seem to contradict that view unless the arms available in Afghanistan are not suitable for use against the Soviet armored units.

Although the State Department consistently has declined to comment on questions about what, if anything, the United States is and has been doing in Afghanistan, there have been a number of public hints of some U.S. action.

The clearest indication that there was some U.S. activity before the intervention in Afghanistan was given on Jan. 9 — two weeks after the intervention — during a television appearance by Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The television questioner referred to the opposition by Afghan rebels to the successive regimes in Afghanistan since a coup in April, 1978, that brought in a Communist government. "Can you say whether we have in any way been trying to help them?" he asked.

The senator replied, "I think I can say that, when a significant number of people in Afghanistan were determined to try to exert themselves and to try to have some say in what kind of government Afghanistan should have, and not have it imposed upon them by the Soviets, we did take certain steps to help them do what any group of citizens should be able to do in a country."

Asked recently about what he was referring to, Sen. Bayh, through his spokesman, declined to elaborate.

El Salvador Leftists Take 400 Hostages In Raids on Capital and Nearby Towns

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 15 — Leftist militants have taken nearly 400 persons hostage in a series of apparently coordinated raids, while, in an effort to quell spiraling political violence, the government promised to free 23 jailed leftists.

The militants took the hostages yesterday, when six buildings in the capital were occupied by demonstrators. Three marches, including a funeral procession by members of the Revolutionary Student Movement for five adherents killed by government forces on Tuesday, wound through the streets of San Salvador without incident.

But members of the Federation of Agricultural Workers broke off from the fourth demonstration, which was led by several thousand peasants, and seized about 300 hostages at the Agricultural Development Bank in the center of the city.

Witnesses said the federation members, stopped by the steel doors guarding the building's entrance, stormed into the bank through smashed windows and made demands for economic reforms.

Other militants seized the town halls in the nearby communities of San Miguel, Usulutan and Quetzaltepeque, and two power substations in suburban areas of the capital.

Local officials said the militants were holding 50 employees and visitors hostage at the San Miguel Bank and another 30 in Usulutan, but there was no report on how many persons were taken hostage in the other seizures.

The suggestion that U.S. military advisers would take part in such training "is incorrect," a department statement said. "We wish to be responsive . . . to the needs" of the Salvadoran government, it said, and the United States is considering "a limited amount of military training and equipment."

The statement came in response to a report yesterday that some State Department officials believed a plan calling for the dispatch of U.S. military advisers to El Salvador would involve the United States in counterinsurgency efforts there.

U.S. Aid 'Limited'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — U.S. economic and military aid plans being considered for El Salvador do not include the involvement of U.S. forces "in so-called 'counterinsurgency' programs," the State Department said yesterday.

Key Bank Rate Raised in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (IHT) — In another effort to bring U.S. inflation under control, the Federal Reserve today increased a key bank rate to 13 percent from 12 percent.

After the discount rate hike, long-term Treasury bonds dropped nearly two points, U.S. stock prices were lower and Wells Fargo Bank raised its prime lending rate to 15½ percent, a move expected to spread.

Details, Page 9.

Alfred Kahn, the president's anti-inflation counselor, said meanwhile that the administration was preparing new measures to counter the rate of inflation.

Details, Page 3.

ael Assails U.S., Egypt r Settlement Criticisms

By William Claiborne

USALEM, Feb. 15 (WP) — ambassador-designate to Eliahu Ben-Elissar, sharply ed both Egypt and the Unit- ates today for attempting to e in Israel's policy of settling civilians in the occupied Bank and Gaza Strip.

ost on the eve of the official g of Israel's embassy in Mr. Ben-Elissar warned and the United States not to the settlement issue as a pre- instability in the Middle Israel, Mr. Ben-Elissar said, ntinue to settle Jews through- occupied territories, includ- exclusively Arab city of He- because it has an undeniable do so.

Ben-Elissar also suggested e United States was inching the Arab position of modi- UN resolution 242, which r Israeli withdrawal from ter- occupied in the 1967 war but ot raise the notion of a Pales- state in the West Bank and

neglecting to oppose positions on Resolution 242 by Great and European Economic unity nations, Mr. Ben-Elis- d, the Carter administration ding tacit support to amend- in the document that would ely effect Israel's national se-

Appearing to be in a pugnacious mood during a meeting with foreign correspondents here, Mr. Ben-Elissar said, "The United States has committed itself, especially in signed documents [by] several presidents of the U.S., to act against any modification of Resolution 242, and I absolutely do expect the U.S. government to honor their signatures."

Amid increasing criticism of Israel's settlement policy by the Carter administration and by Egypt, Mr. Ben-Elissar said that defending the historical Jewish right to live in the West Bank "might raise a lot of difficulties, and we shall live with them. But you do not sacrifice vital national interests for a more comfortable diplomatic life," meaning with Egypt.

When asked whether Israel's settlement policy represents a political liability in the face of newly established normal relations with Egypt, Mr. Ben-Elissar replied: "I deny any right of any foreign power to intervene with our policy of settlement. Only those powers which want to see us withdraw from Judea and Samaria to the 1967 boundaries want us to stop having settlements." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank.

"The peace treaty beteen Egypt and Israel is not an initiative that should bring national suicide to Is-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Brown Sees Peril to Europe in Gulf Conflict

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said yesterday that the Soviet Union should be aware that a confrontation with U.S. military forces around the Gulf might spread to Europe as far north as Norway.

Mr. Brown, in an interview, said that in a conflict in the region of the Gulf, "the Soviets couldn't count on it being confined there." Therefore, he said, "we don't have to match them battalion for battalion on the ground."

If the Russians seized political control of the Gulf region and its oil, Mr. Brown said, it would be comparable to a territorial grab in Western Europe or Japan because nations there are so dependent on that oil. "It would be as debilitating politically," he said, "perhaps more so."

The defense secretary, in a further response by the Carter administration to the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, thus asserted that the United States retained freedom of military action to counter Soviet expansion.

Mr. Brown appeared to elaborate on a theme set by President Carter Wednesday night, when the president said: "We cannot afford to let the Soviets choose either the terrain or the tactics to be used by any other country — a nation that might be invaded, their neighbors, our allies, or ourselves."

The secretary, who has spoken out more forcefully on military issues in recent weeks than at any time during his three years in office, directed his comments not only at the Soviet Union but also at Congress, the public, allies of the United States, nations in the region of the Gulf and at Mr. Carter's political adversaries.

Concern Expressed

Mr. Brown said he was concerned because many people had not understood the threat stemming from the Soviet intervention into Afghanistan. He said the Russians would be sorely tempted to push beyond, politically or militarily, to bring the oil resources of the region under their control.

He noted that West European nations and Japan import 50 to 80 percent of their oil from the Gulf area and the United States about 15 percent, making it an area of vital national interests.

"If the industrial democracies are deprived of access to those resources," Mr. Brown said, "there would almost certainly be a worldwide economic collapse of the kind that hasn't been seen for almost fifty years, probably worse." He referred to the Depression of the 1930s. He added that Soviet control of that oil would make nations in Western Europe and Japan economic vassals of the Soviet Union.

"A lot of what I am saying is obvious, but it seems not to have been grasped everywhere," Mr. Brown said. "When people talk about going to war *for a tankful of gas, or accepting* body counts of young Americans in order to avoid waiting in gas lines, it's clear that does not represent a clear understanding of the situation."

Misapprehension

Mr. Brown said he was concerned with two kinds of misapprehension in the United States. "There's a group of people who deride our military power at the same time they, paradoxically, call for tougher military action." He indicated that he meant congressmen, largely, who criticized the administration's response when Mr. Brown testified on the administration's proposed military budget.

Mr. Brown said a second, perhaps smaller group has suggested that "the only real problem is that the United States is overreacting, that we really don't need to do anything."

"I think both of those attitudes really risk our security," he said. "They risk a war and they risk our security." He added, "I think we can deter the Soviets if we keep our heads and if we support the tack the president has taken."

"But I think that the Soviets could miscalculate, either if they think we are weak, as is said by those who denigrate our power, or if we are unconcerned, as those who say the situation isn't serious would have us believe," he said.

Mr. Brown contended that the presence of two aircraft carriers and their escorting vessels in the Arabian Sea, the dispatch of two B-52 bombers earlier, and the dispatch of 1,800 Marines to arrive in the seas south of Iran next month was a credible deterrent to the Soviet Union.

Dangers Understood

"The Soviets obviously understand the dangers of engaging the United States directly," he said, "as we understand the dangers of engaging them directly." But he acknowledged that the force there "is not as much as we would want."

"I'm not saying that a Korean type of war, one that lasts for months or years on the ground between the United States and the Soviet Union is a stable situation. It sure is not. The Soviets couldn't count on it being confined there. So we don't have to match them battalion for battalion on the ground," Mr. Brown said.

On the other hand, he added, "We remember the lessons of Vietnam. Indeed, we have to be concerned about being sucked in a piece at a time. At the moment, you don't have that kind of escalating conflict on the ground." He emphasized that one lesson of Vietnam was the need for political support from each country that might be threatened in the region, and by *allies of the United States.*

"You need a credible balance of forces," Mr. Brown said. "In order for it to work, there has to be sufficient determination and political cohesion in the area as well. I think we would be foolish to think that this is purely a military question. It is not. The countries in the region have to care enough about their security to be cooperative and to participate in their own defense to the degree of their capability."

Asked if there was an inconsistency in sending American soldiers to defend nations that had imposed oil prices so high that the economic stability of the West was undermined, Mr. Brown said that the oil-producing nations "have acted in an irresponsible way . . . But the resources are better in their hands than they are under Soviet control."

Gierek Re-Elected Party Leader

olish Premier Removed From Office

From Agency Dispatches

SAW, Feb. 15 — Poland's Communist Party Congress ed Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz oth the Central Committee e party Politburo today, thus atically depriving him of the r's post.

he same time, the congress nously re-elected Edward to a new five-year term as unist Party leader.

Gierek, greeted by a standing n when he rose to give his ad- to the closing session, an- d that Mr. Jaroszewicz, pre- nce 1971, had asked to be re- of his duties and "is going to Party sources said that Ed- Babiuch, 53, was expected to successor.

Jaroszewicz, 70, suffered a ttack a year ago.

e had long been talk of an ding ouster of the premier, government was troubled by economic problems, ranging more than $17-billion for- ebt to the worst shortages of ner goods in a decade.

cations that the ouster was ent came at this week's con- when Mr. Jaroszewicz appar- was prevented from reading a lled speech. Several speakers tly accused his government management and held him re- ble for Poland's precarious mic situation.

voted out of the Politburo efan Olszowski, a former for- inister and party secretary.



AP

Piotr Jaroszewicz

In his speech, Mr. Gierek reaffirmed his loyalty to Moscow, declaring that "friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth are a guarantee of Poland's independence."

Mr. Jaroszewicz had been brought in as premier as the right-hand man of Mr. Gierek, who took power after workers' riots in coastal cities toppled the regime of Wladyslaw Gomulka in December, 1970.

He supervised the economic reorganization launched by Mr. Gierek in the first half of the decade, which saw industry largely re-equipped with machinery imported from the West. Wages and living standards rose rapidly.

But after a few years, a combination of world recession and continuing inefficiency at home forced a change of tack. The growth rate plunged, the foreign debt spiraled, inflation took hold and Mr. Jaroszewicz and his team had to slash imports and investment.

He suffered a blow to his personal prestige in the summer of 1976, when the authorities badly bungled an attempt to increase basic food prices following a five-year freeze.

Mr. Jaroszewicz told the Sejm (parliament) that the average 60-percent rises would be introduced to keep pace with production costs. But the increases were much bigger than had been expected and, in reaction, workers ripped up railroad lines outside Warsaw and set fire to the party headquarters in Radom, 60 miles to the south.

Just 24 hours later, Mr. Jaroszewicz had to make a humiliating appearance on television to announce that the rises had been suspended.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, we are unable to publish Wall St. closing prices in this edition. This edition will carry the 3 o'clock prices. We regret the inconvenience.

Tito Said to Rally But Little Chance Seen of Recovery

BELGRADE, Feb. 15 (NYT) — President Tito's overall condition has improved somewhat, his doctors said today, but it was still widely believed that his chances of recovery were extremely slim.

Marshal Tito, 87, is in critical condition, suffering from a breakdown of kidney and heart functions since the amputation of his left leg Jan. 20. Today's report was the first optimistic one in six days.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav officials expressed pleasure at a statement by President Carter that praised Yugoslavia's defense abilities but held out the possibility of U.S. aid if Belgrade requested it. Mr. Carter's remarks, made at a news conference Wednesday night in Washington, were reported widely here.

Although hardly a blanket promise to send U.S. troops to safeguard Yugoslavia's independence, Mr. Carter's statement went beyond State Department commitments of support for Yugoslavia's "territorial integrity and security."

Stresses Western Dependence on Oil

Tactics Questioned

IOC Member Assails Killanin on Taiwan

By Kenneth Reich

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 (LAT) — In a rare display of disharmony within the International Olympic Committee, both IOC President Lord Killanin and Monique Berlioux, the executive director, have been accused of resorting to questionable tactics on the issue of Chinese participation in the Games.

Not a word about the recriminations expressed in the closed IOC discussions this week dealing with the exclusion of Taiwanese athletes and the admission of a team from the People's Republic of China surfaced here in the IOC's press briefings.

But, according to Lance Cross of New Zealand, a member of the IOC executive board who has emerged as something of a dissenter against the leadership of Lord Killanin and Miss Berlioux, there were angry exchanges within the meetings relating to how the two succeeded in getting a majority of members to reverse themselves last year on the China issue.

In the annual IOC session last April in Montevideo, the committee's general membership insisted on sticking to a two-China approach, with the People's Republic welcome to begin participation in the Olympics only if it was ready to accept the continued participation of Taiwan under its Republic of China flag.

Poll by Mail

But six months later, after a poll by mail, the membership voted 62-17 to admit the Chinese and to exclude Taiwan unless the Taiwanese team was willing to change its national flag, national anthem, and Olympic emblem and call itself the representative of the "Chinese-Taipei Olympic Committee."

According to Mr. Cross, there were two important ways in which Lord Killanin and Miss Berlioux, who were committed to bringing China into the Olympics and getting Taiwan out, prejudiced the results of the postal poll.

First, in a covering letter, Lord Killanin informed the membership that the IOC executive board, meeting in October in Nagoya, Japan, had been unanimous in recommending the new approach. This, Mr. Cross said, was not true. He said that he had voted against the change in the executive board meeting.

Second, Miss Berlioux, in sending out the postal ballot, included with it a U.S. State Department letter that strongly implied that the U.S. government favored the admission of China and the exclusion of Taiwan from the Olympics.

Mr. Cross said that he believed that sending the ballot along with one-sided supporting documents was a perversion of a democratic vote. The IOC general membership was unduly influenced, he charged.

2 Other Members

At least two other IOC members, Julian Roosevelt of the United States and Alejandro Rivera Bascur of Chile, have been identified as raising questions in the closed session about Lord Killanin's and Miss Berlioux's tactics. At one point, according to reports from two sources, the questioning was so pointed that Lord Killanin felt compelled to admit that he had passed along incorrect information to the membership.

The use by the IOC leaders of the State Department letter is also interesting, observers noted, in light of Lord Killanin's repeated statements in recent weeks that politics should not intrude on sports and that government influence on the IOC in the matter of postponing, canceling or moving the Olympics from Moscow this summer ought to be resisted.

Lord Killanin was asked on Tuesday night whether his use of the State Department letter on the China question, given his expressed views on political intrusion, was not an example of hypocrisy. The IOC president replied that he did not feel that way at all.

"It's a matter of reality," he said. "If we go to a country, we are anxious to obey the rules and laws of the country, and. . .it was very obvious that we wanted to know what the position was in the United States" on the China question.

The outcome of the present issue has been that the Taiwanese refused to change their flag, anthem and emblem and went to court in both the IOC headquarters country of Switzerland and in New York state to try to get an order admitting their team to the Games under their own flag, anthem and emblem. They lost their court case.



United Press International

WHITE HOUSE MEETING — President Carter meets Friday with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, right, and Commonwealth secretary-general, Shridath Ramphal. They discussed world hunger and ties between industrialized and developing nations. Mr. Brandt heads international group seeking ways to narrow gap between rich and poor states.

Award Called Conduit for Foreign Currency

Soviet Paper Derides Sakharov's Prize

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 — A Soviet newspaper claimed today that dissident Soviet nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize as a cover for funneling more foreign currency to him.

In Strasbourg, France, the European Parliament today condemned the internal exiling of Mr. Sakharov, and in Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University offered him a post as lecturer in physics. University officials said they hoped the offer would bring pressure on the Soviet Union to allow him to leave the country.

The Soviet youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda published a long attack on Mr. Sakharov for his dissident activities. The newspaper played down Mr. Sakharov's scientific achievements, for which he received three awards as Hero of Socialist Labor. It said his scientific work was part of a team effort.

"Many years later, the West created a legend about Sakharov as a superscientist," the newspaper said. "The legend aroused great surprise among his colleagues." The newspaper said Mr. Sakharov abandoned his scientific work and tried to create a powerful coalition to support his political ideas.

It said Western special services, — usually a reference to the CIA and other intelligence agencies — used him for subversive activity "and thus Sakharov became a toy in the hands of our enemies . . . Western special services wanted to get from him that which has nothing to do with human rights — getting information that was a state secret."

Mr. Sakharov has denied charges that he passed on classified information.

The newspaper said he began needing money for his activities, although he received an income due to his position as a member of the Academy of Sciences. "But he needed hard [foreign] currency and it was handed to him in 1975 under the disguise of the Nobel Prize," the newspaper said.

"The renegade and provocateur Sakharov placed himself in the situation as a traitor to his people and country," it said. "What Sakharov did against his motherland, abusing the patience of the Soviet people is a grave crime according to the law of any country . . . He wanted to become a Caesar, but he took the criminal path."

Richard Wilson, a Harvard professor of nuclear and high energy physics, said yesterday that the Loeb lectureship in phyics was offered to Mr. Sakharov "to give him the choice of whether he wants to remain in the Soviet Union in rather deplorable conditions or come to the United States."

Children in U.S.

Prof. Wilson said Mr. Sakharov may not know yet about Harvard's offer because of difficulties imposed by the Soviet government in contacting him at Gorki, the Volga industrial town where he was banished. However, Mr. Sakharov's daughter and son, who live in Massachusetts, have been told.

"We're trying to give him the chance to get out if he wants to. We hope by bringing pressure on the Soviet government, they will give him a visa to leave," said Prof. Wilson.

Prof. Wilson said he and other Western scientists would try to raise the question of Mr. Sakharov's status at the Committee on Scientific Exchanges, an East-West scientific group organized under the Helsinki accords and meeting next Tuesday in Hamburg.

"We're trying to make sure he's not badly treated," Prof. Wilson said, adding that Mr. Sakharov — through a note from his wife and printed Sunday in The New York Times — asked that he not be forgotten.

Greece Arrests 9 In Raids Against Terror Suspects

ATHENS, Feb. 15 (AP) — Police today arrested nine persons suspected of terrorist activities and found in their homes the floor plans of the U.S. Embassy and the ambassador's residence in Athens, the Ministry of Public Order announced.

Arrested were four Greeks: a Frenchwoman, Isabella Bertrand, 23; and four Cypriots identified as Christiana Makridou, Vasso Socratous, Kyriakos Christofis and Thomas Haralambous, the ministry said. All were charged with the formation of an illegal organization and the encouragement of subversive activities. The authorities did not say whether they believed that the nine had planned an attack on the embassy or the ambassador's residence.

In addition to the plans, police found photographs showing some of the suspected terrorists training in the use of weapons and explosives in an unspecified Middle Eastern country, the ministry said.

Police discovered the existence of the group while investigating the murder of two policemen by a leftist terrorist group last month in Athens, the ministry said.

Widespread Domestic Bugging Claimed

Magazine Surveys British Spying

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — Fans of John le Carre must have found some of the landmarks deliciously familiar. But George Smiley's budget-conscious team never had access to such modern technology. And some British legislators and journalists were not amused by the disclosures and their implications.

In detail worthy of a thriller, The New Statesman, a respected leftist magazine published in London, is printing a series of articles describing the domestic spying and undercover installations of British intelligence services.

The New Statesman claims that British agents monitor the communications of thousands of diplomats and union organizers — and are concealing the cost from Parliament.

The magazine also has asserted that Britain's Post Office operates a nationwide phone-tapping system headquartered in a five-story office building near Chelsea Barracks in central London. Dubbed "Tinkerbell" by insiders, this listening facility, originally designed to tap 1,000 phone lines in the early 1970s, now may monitor up to 5,000 conversations simultaneously all over Britain, the magazine said. To cope with the volume of material, computers reportedly are used to recognize such words as "gun" or "Irish" and print a text of the conversation.

In addition, The New Statesman said that parties in the Rhodesia peace talks in London last fall were subject to government surveillance. (The operation allowed Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain to "conduct the conference on the basis of brinkmanship" because he knew "where the brinks were," The Sunday Times said.)

Photographs Printed

Photographs were printed in The New Statesman of a dozen London government buildings said to be used for intelligence purposes. By calculating the office space of the buildings from large-scale maps, the magazine has estimated that more than 5,000 operatives work in them and concluded that intelligence expenditures could be 10 times the $90 million approved by Parliament.

The reporter responsible for the series, Duncan Campbell, previously has stood trial for allegedly possessing sensitive information about Britain's electronic intelligence-gathering operations. He was convicted on minor charges and released after it was disclosed that the jury foreman was a former member of the Special Air Service, Britain's counterinsurgency corps.

Mr. Campbell, 27, who has an Oxford degree in experimental physics and whom friends describe as "a self-made phone freak," claims to have obtained much of his material from sources available to the general public.

He said that an undercover office of MI-5, the British counterintelligence agency, near the U.S. Embassy in London was detected because government phone directories disagreed about what department occupied the premises. Once the discrepancy was spotted, he said, the cover was flimsy: "A ground-floor Estee Lauder cosmetics shop fails to distract attention from obvious government fittings, heavy lace curtains and tight security."

In another such office in Mayfair, Mr. Campbell said, the reception counter sported a phone book prominently stamped "Secret."

Some operational details were filled in by informants, he said. One of the informants, a former intelligence agent, scoffed at the value of phone tapping in the battle against Irish Republican Army bombers, Mr. Campbell wrote in The Sunday Times. "Only idiots use the telephone, and those blokes were far too good for that," the source said, adding: "They knew we had tapped all the public phones in pubs in Kilburn [an Irish neighborhood in London]."

In its survey of spy facilities, The New Statesman says that MI-5 had its headquarters until recently in Leconfield House near fashionable Park Lane.

However, the magazine said that MI-6, the British Secret Intelligence Service, "has to endure less salubrious quarters" — more in keeping with Mr. le Carre's portrayal of an unglamorous espionage service. The MI-6 headquarters is Century House on Westminster Bridge Road and has aerials on the roof pointing toward London's embassy row, the magazine said. The chief of MI-6, according to The New Statesman, is Sir Arthur Franks, listed in Who's Who as a career foreign service officer.

One reported MI-6 facility, Monkton Fort near Portsmouth Harbor, resembles the "Nursery" in Smiley's fictional outfit. "It boasts a fine selection of security fences in order to broaden the espionage recruits' experience . . . in colorful subjects like sabotage, demolition and general mayhem-raising," the magazine said, adding: "All are clearly visible from the adjacent golf course." Harold (Kim) Philby, who later was named as a Soviet double agent and fled to Moscow, attended a training course there in 1951.

Unheard of in Smiley's adventures, however, is the advanced technology that revolutionized the surveillance capability of British intelligence in the 1970s. Military intelligence developed computer techniques to search thousands of tapes to spot key conversations, Mr. Campbell said.

There is no law against wiretapping in Britain. Governments have defended the practice as a crime-fighting technique, but The New Statesman charged that eavesdropping is often aimed at political targets.

So far, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has resisted calls for an inquiry.

Japan Holds Soviet Boat

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP) — A Soviet fishing boat was seized today while operating in Japanese territorial waters off Kashima, the Maritime Safety Agency said. The 607-ton ship, with 28 crewmen, was taken to Choshi for the questioning of its operators.

Only Izmir Affected

General Strike in Turkey Collapses After Warning

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 15 (UPI) — More than 10,000 striking workers virtually shut down Turkey's third largest city today until noon, then called off their walkout when Premier Suleyman Demirel warned that the government would crush the growing leftist rebellion.

The strike followed the arrest of 2,000 workers in Izmir yesterday and after other workers failed to go through with a similar strike in Istanbul today. While all municipal services were halted and most businesses were closed in Izmir, almost all of Istanbul's stores and industries remained open.

Government leaders had said they would use force to break the general strike. The Federation of Revolutionary Labor Unions warned, in turn, that stores that stayed opened would be bombed. But there was only one report of a bombing in Izmir, in which there were no injuries.

The strike originally was scheduled to last 48 hours and was the latest move in the increasing leftist unrest. Thousands of persons have been arrested or killed in Turkish political troubles during the last 3 months.

In Antakya, southern Turkey, 200 inmates took six guards hostage today in a prison riot, the Anatolia news agency reported. It said they were demanding better treatment for sick prisoners.

The mass arrests in Izmir yesterday occurred after troops and police stormed a textile factory to end an 11-day siege by leftist extremists. Those detained still were being held today.

Elsewhere in Izmir, police were involved in house-to-house fighting with militants who controlled a slum area. There were no reports of fatalities, but the fighting continued late today.

"The Turkish state is strong enough to crush all these insurgencies which are aimed at the destruction of our country," Mr. Demirel said last night. "We shall not leave the future of Turkey in the hands of bandits."

Threat Seen to Religion

Rights for Women Pushed Afghan Moslems to Revolt

By James P. Sterba

DUKI, Pakistan (NYT) — Land reform attempts undermined their village chiefs. Portraits of Lenin threatened their religious leaders. But it was the Kabul revolutionary government's granting of new rights to women that pushed orthodox Moslem men in the Pushtun villages of eastern Afghanistan into picking up their guns.

The move last April triggered armed attacks against government officials, workers and soldiers. Declaring themselves Mujahaddin, or religious fighters, the villagers asserted that they had killed hundreds of Kabul "Communists" before being driven into Pakistan by Afghan tanks and Soviet bombers.

Now they sit around refugee tents in the Baluchistan desert, waiting for the spring thaw, subsisting on handouts from the Pakistan government and church relief groups, begging foreign visitors for weapons and telling war stories, mostly to each other.

"The government said our women had to attend meetings and our children had to go to schools," said Shahab Uddin, a 40-year-old farmer who fought and then fled eight months ago. "This threatens our religion. We had to fight."

Battles Described

There are about 11,000 refugees living in a sprawling tent village five miles south of Duki. The men told of many battles, including a four-day gunfight in the village of Shinkai, in eastern Afghanistan, in which they claimed to have killed at least 60 Afghan government officials and soldiers. Of those, they said, 25 were first captured and then killed before government reinforcements arrived.

It was one of several attacks that the villagers said that they mounted last spring in response to changes initiated by the Marxist government of Nur Mohammed Taraki and his Khalq (People's) Party workers. The Taraki government, which came to power in April, 1978, began moving into the Pushtun villages of eastern Afghanistan early last year, replacing officials of the former government with Khalq Party officials in an effort to break down Islamic rule.

"The Taraki government set up parallel institutions, Khalq Party centers, in the villages and began preaching socialism," a former school headmaster and refugee leader said. "They told people that Islam was a tired religion, no good for progress. They invited women to attend meetings."

For the Pushtun villagers, such notions are deeply offensive. For the mullahs, the religious leaders, who traditionally interpret Islam for their villagers, the reform efforts were directly threatening. They urged their followers to fight.

"The government imposed various ordinances allowing women more freedom to marry anyone they chose without their parents' consent," said the former headmaster, who has adopted the fighting name of Zamari. He added that hundreds of portraits of Lenin were distributed in Shinkai early last year and that residents were asked to display them in their homes.

It was on the first anniversary of the April revolution in which Taraki came to power that Shinkai's village women were asked to attend a meeting at the Khalq Party center. "The moment the women were invited to the meeting, the fighting started," Zamari said. The village men met secretly, he said, and organized an attack, which began April 12. Although more than 1,000 villagers took part, he said, only about 100 had weapons.

Two other refugees described how they and 50 other men, only a few of whom were armed, cut the road 10 miles west of Shinkai with bombs to stop Afghan troops from rescuing the trapped government workers in the village.

The Mujahedeen surrounded a small government cantonment in the village after about 140 government workers and 60 Afghan troops took refuge there, Zamari and other men here said that they "picked off" several soldiers, mostly at night, and captured government workers at night.

Helpers Spared

"Some of them surrendered and submitted to us," Zamari said. "Those who were just helpers we spared. The Khalqi workers we did not spare." He said that about 25 Khalqi members who were captured were shot to death.

After two days, four tanks and several hundred soldiers with Soviet advisers broke through the blockade to pass with the help of air strikes against the sniping Mujahaddin. The rebels said that they then fled with their families into Pakistan, moving by night to avoid artillery bombardment and air strikes.

The rebels in the refugee camp said that they had left their weapons at an encampment near the Afghanistan border, 100 miles north-west of Duki. A small contingent of rebels used the encampment as a staging area for forays into Afghanistan to persuade other villagers to join their fight.

"Sometimes we have to catch them and bring them with us forcibly until they see that our cause is right," said Shahab Uddin, who added that he came to Duki only to ensure that his eight-member family was secure and that he would return to the border base camp in 20 days.

USOC to Accept Carter Olympic Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

mer Games, United Press International reported.] Mr. Kane said the committee had been advised by its general counsel, Patrick Sullivan, that any decision on nonparticipation rested with the committee's house of delegates, a 300-member body which has final decision-making authority on such policy matters.

No Deadline

The delegates will convene April 11-13 in Colorado Springs. Mr. Kane said no deadline had been placed on the committee by the Carter administration to speed up withdrawal proceedings, although government pressure could affect the committee's posture with the International Olympic Committee — whose rules stress that national Olympic committees must be autonomous from their governments.

During a news conference Wednesday night, Mr. Carter had been asked whether a U.S. team might be sent if the Russians withdrew troops between Feb. 20 and May 24. "I don't see any possibility of that," the president replied.

"It could be read different ways," Mr. Kane said laughingly, in an interpretation of Mr. Carter's response. "We try to cling to any slim hope these days."

As an alternative to nonparticipation in Moscow, the USOC has been exploring the possibility of a large-scale national sports festival. State Department officials, however, have been pressing for alternative games in an attempt to attract broad foreign support for the boycott.

"I personally would not endorse alternative games," Mr. Kane said, emphasizing that such competition would be disloyal to the Olympic movement and might provoke complications for national governing bodies with the various international sports federations.

F. Don Miller, the USOC executive director, said alternative games probably would not be sanctioned by international federations, thus nullifying any performances and subjecting athletes to possible future suspensions.

Boycott Support

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI) — The State Department said today that 49 nations have declared their support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, and that intensive negotiations will now begin on a series of alternative game sites.

Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said 24 nations have publicly declared boycott support and another 25 have indicated they are prepared to follow the U.S. lead. He did not name the countries.

He said the idea of postponing the games until 1981 died with the International Olympic Committee's recent reaffirmation of the scheduled Moscow competitions. "A delay would have been a possibility," he said, "if the IOC had been willing to address it."

Thatcher Says Strike Benefits Will Be Reduced

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday she was going to cut the welfare payments that strikers receive to support their families. A month ago she appeared to be against this action, and the her announcement was said to surprise some Conservatives. Last night, hopes of a settlement of the 44-day steel strike suffered a setback. Some 70,000 craftsmen and general workers employed by the state-owned British Steel Corporation turned down their union's recommendation to accept a 14.4 percent pay rise.

The government also proposes to toughen legislation in Parliament to curb union powers. Moderates in the Cabinet persuaded Mrs. Thatcher not to go as far as she originally wanted to clamp down on sympathy strikes.

Following Mrs. Thatcher's statement, the government reported today that Britain's annual inflation rate has risen to 18.4 percent, the highest since April, 1976. The report deals another blow to Mrs. Thatcher's economic and industrial strategy. Prices rose 2.5 percent in January, the report said. The annual rate is only lower than Italy's in Western Europe.

Waldheim Said to Draft Rules for Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

the negotiations that Washington is conducting with Tehran through Mr. Waldheim.

[But Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who arrived in Paris today, said in Rome earlier that the American hostages would not be released until a special investigating commission has completed its work, the Associated Press reported.

["Until now, everyone has been talking about the hostages and not about the cause," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said at Paris' Orly Airport. He said he expected the commission's work to take about 10 days to two weeks. At that time the hostages, held since Nov. 4, could be released, he said.

[In Washington, President Carter told a group of editors and broadcasters today that he is more optimistic now than he was several weeks ago about a solution to the Iranian hostage crisis, Press Secretary Jody Powell said.]

Mr. Waldheim reportedly had hoped to announce the members of his commission today, but a last-minute hitch developed over a prospective nominee. This could mean further delay. According to UN sources, questions have been raised over the candidacy of Sean MacBride, a former chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army, former foreign minister of Ireland and holder of both the Nobel and Lenin Peace prizes. Tehran is said to be even more troubled than Washington by the frequent parallel between the views of Mr. MacBride and Moscow.

The other public member expected to be named is Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France, recently appointed a judge of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The remaining members will reportedly be nominated by the three Moslem nations of Algeria, Bangladesh and Pakistan and, perhaps, a Latin American nation. Mexico had wanted this last post but was ruled out because it first provided and then denied asylum to the deposed shah. Peru has been mentioned for the seat instead, but its mission here said it had not heard of any invitation.

Mr. Waldheim, in addition to serving as the principal link between the United States and Iran, has been working for weeks on how his commission shall operate. The director of his personal cabinet, Rafeeuddin Ahmed of Pakistan, is said to have been his sole confidante in the task. Other aides have been instructed to gather materials on the state of human rights during the shah's rule and obtain records of his wealth. The new revolutionary government has charged that the shah, supported by the United States, was a cruel despot and, with his family, plundered Iran.

A diplomat whose nation will serve on the commission said, however, "The United States will not be humiliated by the report."

It was suggested that this might be achieved by a document that simply describes Iran's grievances, the U.S. position and reaches conclusions ambiguous enough to satisfy both countries.

The central point, according to another diplomat whose country will also be on the commission, is that the inquiry group is cosmetic. He meant that it will serve as an instrument enabling Iran's new government to tell its people that their complaints have received international sanction and thus permit the authorities to free the captives.

The secretary-general has said that the commission should spend only a brief time in Iran before delivering its report.

Bani-Sadr, Khomeini Meet

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — President Bani-Sadr conferred with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini tonight and plans an early meeting with the militants occupying the U.S. Embassy, an aide at his office said.

In another development, Iran's Central Bank governor, Ali Reza Nobari, said today that Iran was demanding that the United States release $5 billion of Iranian assets frozen in American banks, but the demand was not related to the release of the hostages.

Mr. Nobari was commenting on a report in The Washington Post quoting him as saying the unfreezing of $6 billion was a precondition for the release of the hostages. "The Post didn't understand what I said. The hostages are a political matter and are not linked," Mr. Nobari said. He also dipsuted the amount listed in the story.

U.S. Study Panel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury has a special task force, headed by deputy secretary Robert Carswell, working on problems relating to the lifting of the U.S. freeze on Iranian assets. But a Treasury spokesman said today that no one is in a position to say when the freeze will be lifted. What the United States will do, and when, is "related to the hostage situation," he added.

Russians Reject Plea For Exit of Actress

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP) — A group of Paris artists attempted to enter the Soviet Embassy today to demand that Russian actress Eme Rammeld and her son Tarah be allowed to emigrate.

The delegation was barred from the embassy, and Soviet officials reached by telephone refused to arrange a future meeting, claiming that the emigration request was an internal matter. Miss Rammeld is married to filmmaker Vladimir Karassev, who has lived in France for the last four years and has not been able to secure the emigration of his wife and child.

China Officials Fired

PEKING, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Two government officials in Hunan province have been dismissed from their posts for illegally tampering with residence permits, allowing more than 330 persons to move from the countryside to towns, the People's Daily said today.

Israel Assails U.S., Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

rael. The question of settlements for us is a basic inherent right and the most important means to assure our national security," he added.

While the views of Mr. Ben-Elissar, a Begin loyalist who describes himself as a revisionist Zionist, are well known in Cairo and Washington, observers were surprised he would be so outspoken shortly before assuming his duties as Israel's first envoy to Egypt. Israel's embassy in Cairo opens officially Monday, and Mr. Ben-Elissar is scheduled to present his credentials on Feb. 26.

As a result of last Sunday's decision "in principal" to settle Jews anywhere in the West Bank, including Hebron, both the United States and Egypt have stepped up their protests to Israel. Prime Minister Menachem Begin reportedly has received a strong letter of protest from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance warning that more Israeli outposts would threaten the peace process, and Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil has asked Mr. Vance to take decisive action to stop Israel's "marked escalation" of settlement activity.

Mr. Ben-Elissar appeared to be irked by reporters' repeated questions about settlements, saying at one point, "I really can't understand, why does the American administration have the right to tell the government of Israel where [a Jewish settler] has a right to live? The minute I am asked whether a Jew has a right to settle anywhere — whether in Hebron, Washington . . . Gorki [in the Soviet Union] or Moscow — whomsever doesn't allow a Jew to settle where he wishes has one twisted mind."

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Asks for Equal TV Time

Kennedy Says Carter Misusing His Office

By Rudy Abramson

XETER, N.H., Feb. 15 (LAT) — Edward Kennedy yesterday used President Carter of misusthe office of the presidency and he was formally asking for al network television time to re- to Mr. Carter's criticism during press conference Wednesday.

en. Kennedy told an audience at igh school gymnasium here that Carter had falsely accused him laiming the United States rather a the Iranian militants for the ure of the U.S. hostages in ran.

That is ridiculous," the Massasetts senator said. "It is untrue. anyone who reads what I actusaid knows that it is untrue."

eferring to Mr. Carter's nationtelevised press conference, his in 2½ months. Sen. Kennedy the president had used his off- "to launch a personal attack that factually inaccurate and withprecedent in the history of presitial news conferences."

In making the attack, Mr. ter also misused the president's ss to the television networks." added. "I believe the networks e an obligation to redress the ance, and I am today filing a rest with the networks and the leral Communications Commisn requesting time for a reply."

n Washington, White House ss Secretary Jody Powell, when told about Sen. Kennedy's charge that Mr. Carter had misused his office, said, "I think that's an exaggeration."

Then after a television newsman said that Sen. Kennedy wanted equal television time, Mr. Powell replied, "I think that's a problem for you all."

The dispute between Sen. Kennedy, one of Mr. Carter's challengers for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the president erupted after Sen. Kennedy made a stinging attack on Mr. Carter's handling of U.S. foreign policy at Harvard University on Tuesday.

In that speech, Sen. Kennedy said the administration had reversed its position on a proposed UN commission to investigate Iranian grievances against the deposed shah, supporting such a commission only after Sen. Kennedy and others had publicly called for it.

Sen. Kennedy also said the Soviet Union might never have intervened in Afghanistan if the Carter administration had been sufficiently vigilant and had not given signals of weakness in foreign policy matters, specifically in its position on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

Carter's Charges

In his Wednesday press conference, Mr. Carter claimed that Sen. Kennedy's charges were untrue and that the senator had not helped his country with his statements.

Yesterday, replying to Mr. Carter for the second time, Sen. Kennedy renewed his assertion that "the administration did not move toward an international commission on Iranian grievances until after I advocated that course on Jan. 28."

"On Afghanistan," he said, "the record is equally clear. The administration did not give the Soviets any credible warning before the invasion of Afghanistan. Mr. Carter's own former ambassador to Moscow testified to that. And Mr. Carter made a serious mistake in declaring that Soviet troops in Cuba were unacceptable and then accepting them.

"By that action, he sent the Russians a clear message that he did not mean what he said. The administration claim that they sent five warnings to Moscow on Afghanistan is a stark indictment of their own weakness in dealing with the Soviets.

"The rulers of the Kremlin did not take Mr. Carter seriously. They saw his vacillation on Cuba, 90 miles from our shores, and so they brutally invaded Afghanistan, which is half a world away."



Alfred Kahn

Carter Aide Sees Budget, Credit Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration is preparing new economic measures that may include selective credit controls and an effort to balance the budget, Alfred Kahn, the president's anti-inflation counselor, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr. Kahn also said that he saw no significant improvement in the inflation rate in the first quarter of the year. He said, in fact, that he expected "perhaps a little worsening" because of the ripple effects of both higher energy costs and higher home mortgage rates, factors that he said had not yet been fully reflected in the Consumer Price Index. Last year, consumer prices rose by 13.4 percent.

Mr. Kahn said that he was continuing to press in administration councils for credit controls that basically would restrict the down payments and repayment periods on consumer loans. He contended that these controls would be a way to check inflationary pressures growing out of high consumption while insuring credit availability for business capital spending.

Problem Selling Ideas

Mr. Kahn has been interested in credit controls ever since becoming Mr. Carter's anti-inflation adviser 14 months ago, but he has had problems selling his ideas to other administration economic officials and to the president.

While supporting credit controls, Mr. Kahn said that he was vehemently opposed to wage and price controls, which are also opposed by the administration, and he served notice that if these were ever installed he would resign.

"I'm 62 years old and am not going to spend the last few remaining years in public service administering a bureaucratic mess," he declared.

He said that it would cost $2 billion to $3 billion to set up a control mechanism, that "you'd have to have an army of civil servants" and that the effects would be distortions that would hurt the economy far more than help it.

Wartime Emergency

Mr. Kahn said that in his opinion the only thing that could justify mandatory controls would be a wartime emergency, and in such a case, he commented, he would, of course, serve the president.

Asked about reported conflicts between the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the Pay Board under John Dunlop — the negotiating forum for a new pay standard for the second year of the administration's voluntary program — Mr. Kahn said that there was no tension between him and Mr. Dunlop.

"Mr. Dunlop is a negotiator; I am not," he observed. "We have completely different functions."

He said that because of a separation of responsibilities, he felt a little like the waiter "who, when asked what time it was, replied, 'You're not at my table.' "

Opposed to Controls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — The chairman of the House Banking Committee said yesterday that he is opposed to mandatory wage and price controls and sees no chance that Congress will enact them in the near future.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., made his remarks to soothe the fears of business and banking leaders, many of whom have become worried following recent calls by a number of private economists for imposition of controls.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has expressed similar views. Congressional sources say that they feel confident a clear majority of both panels would vote against controls.

Bolivian Leader Shifts Cabinet

LA PAZ, Feb. 15 (AP) — President Lidia Gueiler yesterday replaced five of the 17 members of her Cabinet and issued an appeal for political unity.

In a speech to the Bolivian Congress, Mrs. Gueiler asked the nation to unite to preserve Bolivia's new democracy. "Democracy can sink in disorder. The guarantee of its survival lies in submission to and respect for the law," she said.

Mrs. Gueiler is to surrender power to an elected president on Aug. 6, but a series of strikes and threatened blockades have raised fears of another coup.

But Denies Taking Money

Louisiana Governor Says He Met Bribery Informant

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15 (AP) — Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana said yesterday that the opportunity may have been there, but that he took no money in the FBI's Brilab investigation of alleged public corruption.

A government informant posing as an insurance agent told Gov. Edwards at a meeting last year that $50,000 was available for help in winning a state insurance contract, the governor said.

In Washington, the House Judiciary Committee considered a resolution ordering the Justice Department to give the House all of the evidence in a separate FBI investigation, code named Abscam, of seven House members and a U.S. senator.

Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., the committee chairman, said yesterday that his panel would vote Wednesday on the "resolution of inquiry" introduced by Rep. Peter Peyser, D-N.Y.

If approved by the House, the resolution would order Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to turn over videotapes and any other FBI evidence against seven House members who have been implicated in the widescale undercover operation.

Congressional sources said that both Republicans and Democrats on the committee agreed with Mr. Civiletti's position that potential trial evidence should be withheld from Congress until prosecutions in the case are completed.

New Orleans Probe

In New Orleans, a federal grand jury was convened yesterday in the Brilab case, involving possible corruption among union figures and politicians. Gov. Edwards said that he had no reason to believe he was a target of the probe.

After appearing before the grand jury, the governor told reporters that he met Joseph Hauser, a twice-convicted California insurance promoter who became an FBI informant, in mid-November at the request of Louis Lambert, the chairman of the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

Gov. Edwards said that he had been told that Hauser had underworld connections and that he noticed Hauser recording their conversation. "I was playing games with him and he was playing games with me," Gov. Edwards said.

He said that he became suspicious when Hauser predicted that his company would be the low bidder on the state's group insurance contract and then said that the company could pay $50,000 a month to help get the business.

"If he was going to be low bidder, there was no reason for him to say he had to pay off anyone," Gov. Edwards said.

In the Brilab (bribery-labor) operation, FBI agents and Hauser, posing as Prudential Insurance Co. representatives, allegedly offered payments to government officials and others in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas to try to win insurance contracts.

Mr. Lambert's lawyer, Camille Gravel, said yesterday that Hauser gave $10,000 to Mr. Lambert's unsuccessful 1979 campaign for governor by purchasing tickets to a testimonial dinner. Mr. Lambert has denied any wrongdoing.

As the Democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Lambert lost a runoff election to Rep. David Treen, R-La., who will succeed Gov. Edwards next month.

In Houston, a Brilab grand jury investigation was to be suspended until next month, when William Clayton, the Texas House speaker, will testify.

Mr. Clayton had asked to delay his appearance. He has acknowledged receiving a political contribution of $5,000 from L.G. Moore, the regional director of the Operating Engineers International union, but has denied any wrongdoing.



Gov. Edwin Edwards

With Miami Undercover Agents

Pornography Ring in U.S. Reported Cracked by FBI

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — A Miami-based FBI undercover operation has cracked a nationwide conspiracy to control the multibillion-dollar pornography industry, federal officials said yesterday.

A federal grand jury in Miami returned indictments against 45 person from 10 states, following a 2½-year investigation in which FBI agents opened a phony mail-order house in Miami to make contact with the pornographers.

Among those charged yesterday with conspiracy and interstate transportation of obscene material were four men reputed to be the country's major traffickers in pornographic books and movies. They are Rubin Sturman of Cleveland, Michael (Mickey) Zaffararno and Robert (Debe) Di Bernardo, both organized-crime figures from New York, and Harry Mohney of Durand, Mich.

Mr. Zaffarano died of an apparent heart attack yesterday in New York just as FBI agents were trying to serve him with a warrant, officials said.

The investigation resulted in additional indictments against 13 others on film-pirating charges. They allegedly stole and made illegal videotape cassettes of such major motion pictures as "Star Wars," "The Godfather" and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Biggest Attack Ever

The pornography indictments were described by law enforcement officials as the largest single attack ever on the pornography industry. "We feel we've knocked out the entire major production and distribution chain in an organized crime-controlled industry," a top official said.

Some Justice Department attorneys acknowledged that questions were raised about the worth of trying to enforce obscenity laws because they usually have low priority when it comes to allocating limited federal manpower.

A lawyer familiar with the case said: "We didn't go out trying to enforce morality. We were looking for industries controlled by elements of organized crime, and felt pornography was one of them."

Although word of the FBI's Brilab and Abscam operations leaked prematurely to the press, the pornography operation was disclosed by yesterday's announcement of the indictments. A top FBI official said the timing of the cases was in no way contrived to coincide with upcoming budget hearings in Congress.

The bureau has about 50 such major undercover operations in progress, he said. "They're just starting to bear fruit."

The Miami operation — "Miporn" — began in August, 1977, after the bureau took over a similar storefront operation from Dade County organized-crime investigators. The base was a warehouse called Golde Coaste Specialties Inc., which was made to appear to be a mail-order house dealing exclusively in pornographic material.

Conventions

Two agents began infiltrating the pornography industry, officials said, and eventually traveled nationwide to meet manufacturers and wholesalers. At times, leaders of the illegal industry met at convention settings. The indictment said, for instance, that 22 of those charged met in Las Vegas early last month.

The alleged pornography kings would use their own cover, a legitimate film distributor or electronics show, to attend such meetings, according to one official.

The indictmment alleged that it was part of the conspiracy for the leadership to control the industry by establishing "watch lists" of suspected government agents, and to use threats and force to collect debts and enforce their own prohibition of unauthorized duplication of allegedly obscene films.

At one point in the undercover operation, the FBI agents had to leave the warehouse because of threats from some of their distributors. "They were late paying their bills," a source said, "and the boys didn't like it."

Officials emphasized that the agents did not actually sell any of the films or magazines they bought. In an instance last May, the agents were able to use their contacts to stop a shipment of 45 machine guns from reaching the streets of Miami.

In their travels, the agents visited and made deals with alleged pornography dealers in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Las Vegas and Los Angeles.

Until yesterday, the government's most significant case against a pornography distributor involved Michael Thevis of Atlanta, who was convicted of racketeering and conspiracy to murder a government witness.

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Canada Explosion, Fire

ESSEX, Ontario, Feb. 15 (AP) — An explosion and fire were triggered yesterday when a car plowed through the wall of a hardware store and severed a gas line. There were no injuries, but a city block was demolished, causing damages of $4 million to $6 million, said Mayor Wilbur Brett.

In Prices Settlement

U.S. Oil Firm Agrees To Pay $690 Million

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (LAT) — Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has agreed to help pay energy bills for poor people, make refunds to some heating oil purchasers and spend more money for oil exploration and production as part of a $690-million settlement of price violation charges brought by the Department of Energy.

The settlement, announced yesterday, was the largest in the department's continuing investigation of oil company actions under federal price control regulations. It has accused the major U.S. refiners of committing more than $10 billion in price violations.

Standard of Indiana, which sells gasoline under the Amoco brand, said it accepted the agreement "to avoid further disruption of . . . business activities and the continuing expense of protracted, complex litigation." The agreement does not constitute an admission of guilt by the company.

Under the consent order, the company will:

- Pay $29 million in refunds to direct buyers of heating oil. These are large purchasers such as municipal governments or corporations, rather than individual homeowners.
- Deposit $71 million into a special Department of Energy fund for distribution to poor people hurt by rising energy costs. The department is collecting $34 million from other firms, including $25 million from Getty Oil, in similar settlements.
- Give up $180 million in price increases permitted under federal regulations.
- Spend $305 million beyond current budget plans for domestic oil exploration and production by 1982.
- Pay $105 million for new equipment at a Texas City refinery to increase the product yield from high-sulfur crude oil.

By far the biggest part of the settlement, the total of $410 million for exploration, production and refinery modernization, involves programs that the company had not previously planned to carry out.

"We have examined their budgets, we have examined their confidential records," said Paul Bloom, special counsel to the Department of Energy. The company's promise to spend more money than originally scheduled is "the icing on the cake" of the settlement, he added.

Including yesterday's consent order, the department has reached settlements with oil companies totaling $1.64 billion. The top 35 refining companies are being investigated by Mr. Bloom's office to see whether they have complied with price regulations.

In a related activity, Judge Thomas Flannery of U.S. District Court in Washington fined Mobil Oil $500,000 for violating federal regulations in the sale of natural gas. The company had pleaded no contest to the charge.

Mobil was accused of shifting gas from interstate pipelines to pipelines within Texas that were exempt from federal regulation. The gas moving across state lines was subject to price controls.

Dutch Show Interest In Replacing Tanks

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — The Netherlands has told France that it is interested in Franco-German plans to construct a new tank to replace the French AMX-30 and West German Leopard-2 tanks, the Dutch defense state secretary, Wim Van Eekelen, said yesterday.

An agreement for the joint construction of a new tank to equip the French and German armies in the 1990s was signed by France and West Germany in Paris on Feb. 5. Mr. Van Eekelen estimated that the Dutch Army would need between 400 and 450 new tanks toward the end of the 1990s.

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enegal Arrests anker Captain

ONDON, Feb. 15 (AP) — The tain of the tanker Salem, whose ,000-ton cargo of oil allegedly switched for sea water before ship sank off West Africa, has n arrested in Dakar, Senegal, ding possible extradition to Lia, Lloyd's of London said yesday.

loyd's said its investigators be- there was a double swindle. t the oil — destined for Europe was secretly unloaded for sale in th Africa, and then the tanker scuttled last month to claim inance, they say.

iberian officials reportedly are ing the extradition of the per, Dimitrios Georgoulis, and ship's engineer, Antonio Kalopoulos; both are Greek. Liberias no extradition treaty with egal, but the London shipping ly, Lloyd's List, said that Liberia pes the extradition request will granted in the spirit of African ty."

978 Testimony at Issue

roxmire Details Charges f Perjury Against Miller

By Spencer Rich

ASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) The chairman of the Senate ing Committee spelled out yesy why he thinks that Treasury tary William Miller may have mitted criminal perjury before committee when he denied in any knowledge that his com-, Textron, had bribed foreign ials.

newing his demand for the apntment of a special prosecutor, William Proxmire, D-Wis., e Attorney General Benjamin etti that "there is every good ctive reason to believe that Mr. r knew his testimony before committee in 1978 was false misleading."

n. Proxmire's letter, the most us challenge yet to Mr. Miller's fulness, was based on a charge he Securities and Exchange mission that from 1971 to 1978 on, which Mr. Miller headed e time, paid $5.4 million to ofs of foreign countries to spur les of company products.

. Miller said at the hearings in for his confirmation as the man of the Federal Reserve d that Textron had not paid ribes. He since has said that d not know about them at the according to Sen. Proxmire.

e count of Sen. Proxmire's s against Mr. Miller involves nation that in 1973 Textron a $2.9-million commission to axi, its Iranian sales agent, in ction with the sale of helicopIran, Iranian Air Force Gen. mmed Khatami was alleged an interest in the company.

Proxmire said that, if Gen. mi did have a financial interest in the company and Textron knew it, by law the $2.9 million constituted a bribe. Sen. Proxmire said that in 1978 Mr. Miller denied that Gen. Khatami had an interest and denied that either he or his company knew of such alleged financial interest.

Sen. Proxmire said that the SEC report states that the general did have an interest in Air Taxi and received $500,000 of the $2.9 million. Furthermore, Sen. Proxmire said, officials of Textron who worked with Mr. Miller knew of Gen. Khatami's ownership then and had documents in their files on it.

"In fact," Sen. Proxmire wrote, "General Khatami's ownership of Air Taxi was common knowledge in Iran as testified to by State Department personnel and public source documents including a Commerce Department world trade data report supplied to Textron by the Commerce Department."

Finally, Sen. Proxmire said, the company waited until June 21, 1978, after Mr. Miller had been confirmed as chairman of the Federal Reserve, to turn over to the committee a March, 1971, Textron memorandum that contained evidence that the general owned an interest in Air Taxi.

In another charge, Sen. Proxmire said that Mr. Miller during the hearing in 1978 was asked to report on allegations of a possible Textron bribe to Ghanaian officials in connection with a helicopter sale, and that Mr. Miller subsequently said that he did not know of any impropriety.

Sen. Proxmire said that Mr. Miller had "reason to know" of such a bribe because on Jan. 25, 1978 — a day after he was requested to inquire into a bribe possibility — Textron, it now turns out, destroyed a document revealing the bribe. "Senior officials at Textron knew that the Ghanaian bribe had been paid. Mr. Miller discussed the Ghana transaction with those officials in connection with his testimony to this committee on the Ghana transaction," the senator said.

Sen. Proxmire said that in 1978 Mr. Miller not only denied that the company paid bribes generally but also denied payments to Swiss accounts as well as overbilling and accommodation payments to facilitate bribery.

Yet, Sen. Proxmire said, the SEC and other information now show that senior officials of Textron with whom Mr. Miller regularly dealt knew at the time that Mr. Miller was testifying that some of his statements were false.

panese Envoy Visit 8 States

KYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — Jaas announced an eight-nation, y trip to the Middle East and subcontinent by a special . Sunao Sonoda.

inning next week, Mr. Sonoformer foreign minister, will as a special representative of er Masayoshi Ohira to Saudi a, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Syria, Iran, Pakistan dia.

cials said that Mr. Sonoda consult political leaders on se cooperation in light of the intervention in Afghanistan. gh Mr. Sonoda also hopes to etroleum ministers in the oilring countries, the officials at the trip would not be "an ting expedition."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, February 16-17, 1980

The Fading Olympics

The opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games are always a marvelous sight — full of pageantry, music, stirring words and strong, young athletes. The ceremonies at Lake Placid were no exception. But if the mood of this Olympiad seems different from that at other Games in other places, it is probably because this may be the last of these great spectacles.

Despite all the reassuring and self-glorifying words that have flowed from the meetings of the International Olympic Committee in recent days, the Olympic Games are in trouble. A careful observer, even one watching via television, will have little difficulty in the next 10 days figuring out why.

* * *

First, of course, there is politics. The Games, according to the men who run them, are free of this vice. But conspicuous by their absence from Wednesday's parade of athletes were the Chinese from Taiwan. The flag behind which their older brothers and sisters had marched in similar parades since 1952 and behind which they insisted they march this year is no longer acceptable to the self-perpetuating body that controls such things. Were the 27 athletes thus denied their chance at an Olympic medal because they were putting a phony principle above performance? Or were they the victims of international politics?

This group of Chinese is not the first to fail to reach the Olympic starting line for reasons that have nothing to do with sports. The Olympic Games are drenched in politics — from the selection of the site through the judging of individual events to the closing ceremony. A few photos of the heavy security arrangements at Lake Placid will make the point if it is not already obvious — will make it, that is, to all but the men who run the Olympics and steadfastly refuse to recognize the political implications of their own acts and decisions.

But the intrusion of politics is not the only flaw on display this year. The late Avery Brundage, that old curmudgeon who dominated the Olympic movement for so long, did not hate the Winter Games without reason. They carry the diseases of professionalism and commercialism, the two ills the guardians of the Olympic flame dread far more than mere politics.

* * *

The rules created to stamp out these evils have always been something to snicker about and evade. Are the Soviet hockey players any less professional because their salaries are paid by the Soviet government than, say, the Washington Capitals, whose salaries are paid by Abe Pollin? Is the U.S. athlete who has already hired an agent to handle anticipated post-Olympic offers cashing in on "amateurism"? Are the "official" objects about which we will hear much and often — cars, motor-oil, tires, thermal underwear, cold remedies, etc. — any less commercial because they are endorsed by Olympic organizers instead of by Olympic athletes?

It is too bad that what could have been the world's greatest athletic festivals have been tainted by these things. If a Soviet-U.S. confrontation obliterates the Games as we have known them — as well it may — this will be because they were already so vulnerable. Any group that deceives itself so consistently about the events that swirl around it, as the IOC has done since at least the Berlin Games in 1936, has a limited life expectancy. What will be said at Lake Placid in the next few days is likely to make clear why the end is so near.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

How to 'Lose' Nicaragua

Nicaragua lies half-remembered on the far edge of U.S. concern. The indifference is not just unwarranted — it is dangerous. Now six months old, Nicaragua's revolution is close to its tipping point. If things go badly, a middle-class exodus could turn into a flood, washing away hopes for an evolving pluralist democracy. It so happens that the House of Representatives may help determine next week which way Nicaragua tips.

At stake is an authorization vote on $75 million in foreign aid, which the Senate has already approved. This aid, however, is in deep trouble in the House. Many members fear voting for any assistance to a country that could turn Castroite and thus come to be considered "lost." Yet, absurdly enough, failure to provide the promised U.S. help would all but guarantee that very outcome.

* * *

So far, Nicaragua has been a disappointment to the prophets of calamity. There have been no mass executions, no crackdown on the press, no swing to dogmatic socialism, no global posturing in the Fidelista mode. The country's Sandinist regime, true enough, did abstain when the UN Assembly voted to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But that is less than a capital offense, considering United States' own record of inglorious intervention in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua could still tip to the far left, sending tremors through all Central America. This seems to be the critical year for its inexperienced leaders, who face contradictory pressures. The poor are pressing for a dramatic improvement in their lot; the more prosperous seek reassurance against a radical redistribution of wealth. The private sector is holding back on sorely needed investment until the direction signs are clearer.

Compassion and prudence combined make a compelling argument for the $75 million in U.S. help to this ravaged country. The aid already provided by other countries shames the United States: West Germany, $30 million; Venezuela, $45 million; Spain, $11 million; the Netherlands, $11 million; the other Central American republics, $100 million. By contrast, Cuba is furnishing low-scale technical assistance, and the Soviet Union has given scholarships and polio vaccine.

But the dollar amount of U.S. aid is much less important than its symbolism. If Congress shows itself unwilling to support the struggle for Nicaraguan democracy, how can it expect anyone in Nicaragua to wage the same fight? A few in Congress may, marginally, risk their seats if Nicaragua ends up turning left. Nicaraguan democrats would pay with their heads.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S. Reroutes R&D

It's gone largely unnoticed, but there's been a profound transformation in one area of energy policy: spending on energy research, development and demonstration.

In 1973, the federal budget contained a grand total of $4 million for R&D in solar energy. That sum quadrupled the next year, and then tripled in each of the following two years. For 1981, President Carter has proposed a solar budget of $1.517 billion — almost a 400-fold increase in eight years. That spending will go well beyond research: A large proportion is devoted to demonstration and implementation programs, with $450 million planned for tax credits and exemptions and a low-interest solar bank.

* * *

Spending for conservation has undergone even more explosive growth. In 1973, budget authority for energy conservation totaled $6 million; for next year, the president proposes $2.8 billion — almost a 500-fold increase. Only about 10 percent of that amount will be spent for research on new conservation technologies. The rest will go for grants and tax credits to offset the cost of energy-saving investments, mass-transit and automobile-efficiency programs, public education campaigns, conservation efforts in homes and commercial buildings, and much more.

* * *

On the other hand, spending for nuclear R&D, which traditionally consumed most of the available budget dollars, has dropped. Acting on its belief that breeder reactors won't be economically competitive for at least 40 years, the administration cut that previously untouchable budget in half — from more than half a billion dollars in 1980 to $320 million for 1981. Spending for the outdated and unnecessary Clinch River breeder demonstration plant has finally been dropped altogether. The total nuclear fission budget is down about 15 percent in just one year.

So far, the need for increased defense spending and the size of the windfall profits tax on oil have dominated debate over the 1981 budget. But the dramatic changes in energy spending — in just one year, the solar budget is up 30 percent, conservation up 50 percent — may well emerge as being of equal, or greater, importance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

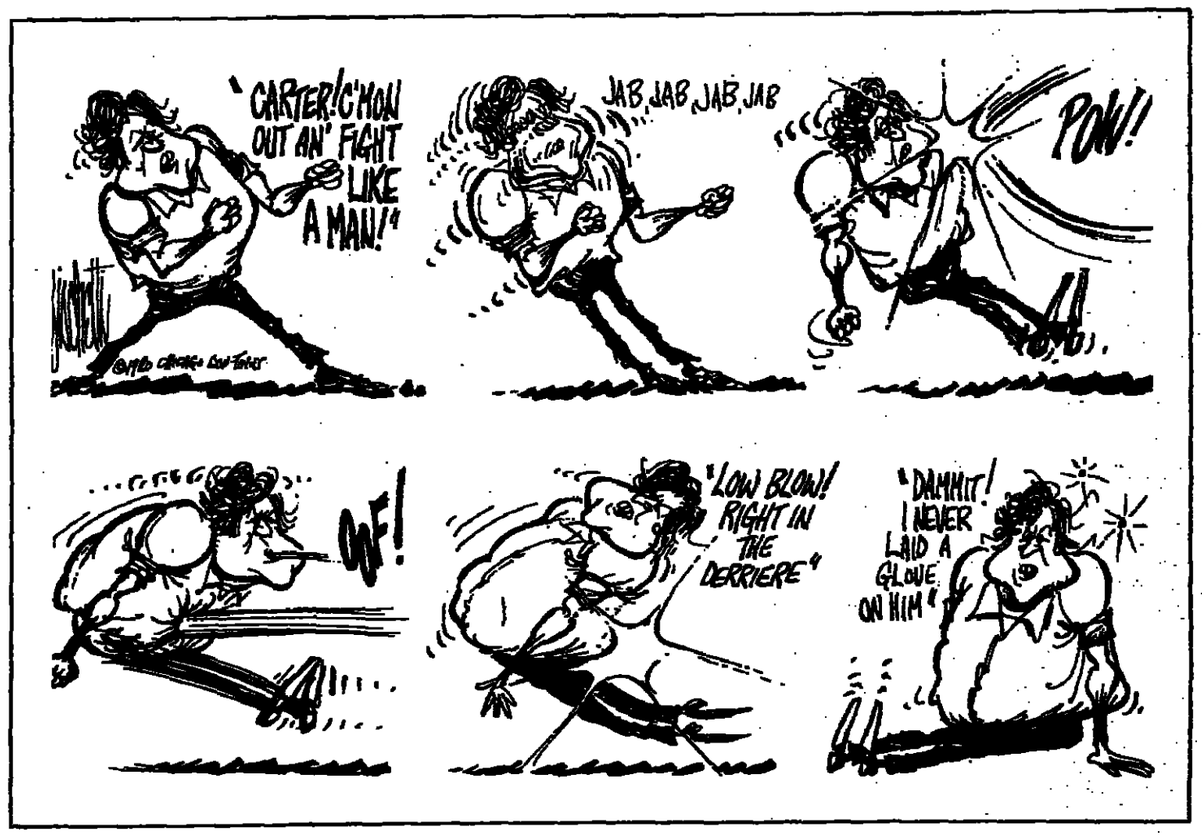
February 16, 1905

LONDON — A visit to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders' show at the Olympia exhibition hall confirms the impression that of late the British automobile manufacturing industry has achieved such remarkable progress that, if the same rate of progress is maintained, even those continental firms which have so far been supreme will have to look to their laurels. Practically all the large makers are beaming with satisfaction at the results of the exhibition. They have sold and booked orders that will keep them busy for many months. Chief among the new British and American products at the show may be mentioned the 20-horsepower Lanchester.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1930

FORT MYERS — With the naval conference in London adjourned over the weekend, a mood of despair has apparently settled over a certain section of public opinion as to the prospects of the parley. But Henry Ford declared today he would buy and scrap all the navies in the world, if he thought it would end war. Recalling his profitable venture in buying and scrapping United States Shipping Board vessels, Mr. Ford said he might be willing to enter the market for the world's warships if he could get them to his plant and convert them into automobiles and tractors. "I would be willing to do it," the manufacturer said, "if it could be made to pay."



Who Is Really Saving the U.S. Hostages?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — If there is more hope for the release of the U.S. prisoners in Iran — and there is — the people we should probably be talking about are not President Carter or Sen. Kennedy, but the secretary-general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, and the new Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

They are the key figures who have changed the question and raised the hope. It was Waldheim who, last November, took the lead in suggesting that maybe the hostages could be liberated if a UN commission could be established to consider the charges against the shah. And it was Bani-Sadr, who finally emerged out of the political chaos in Tehran as the one man who might be able to work out the intricate details of this compromise.

Carter and Kennedy really had nothing to do with the emergence of these two men. In fact, Carter was opposed to the idea of an international commission to hear the charges against the shah. His message to Waldheim was that he would "consider" the question of an international commission, but only after the hostages were back home.

Carter's Doubts

The Carter administration was even doubtful about the wisdom of Waldheim going to Tehran on the last day of 1979, when the secretary-general tried to negotiate, at some risk to his own life, the compromise of a commission on the shah for the release of the hostages.

So it is a little hard now to swallow Carter's argument that he has been cooperating all along with the Waldheim compromise. He looks good only when compared to Kennedy, who got in on the act very late. Carter at least had the patience and eventually the good sense to get out of the way and let Waldheim and Bani-Sadr try to work things out. Kennedy, having less information about the delicate negotiations, was less prudent.

For weeks, Waldheim and Bani-Sadr have been in almost daily communication with each other and with U.S. representatives at the UN and in Washington about how this compromise was to be arranged.

As I understand it, there were several critical stages. First, Waldheim, when he went to Tehran, suggested that as soon as a UN commission of inquiry on the shah arrived in Iran, the hostages should be released. This was rejected by the Iranian Revolutionary Council and by the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Second, the Iranian officials — whoever they were at that time — suggested that the hostages should be held until the commission finished its inquiry and made its report. Then, they said, the Revolutionary Council would decide, depending on the commission's report, whether or not to release the hostages. Waldheim, after consultation with Washington, rejected that.

It was then proposed that the hostages should be released simultaneously with the release of the findings of the international commission, whatever the findings were, but that also was rejected in Tehran, which brings us to what Carter has now called the present "delicate" stage in the negotiations.

These involve the possibility of sending a UN commission of six members to Tehran, releasing the hostages from the embassy into the custody of the Red Cross or some other international organization, either in Iran or in Switzerland or some other third country.

That is what Kennedy proposed the other day, as if it were his own idea, though he had been informed by Waldheim and by the Carter administration, that this was what was being negotiated.

Odd Choice

It is rather odd that the senator chose this particular issue at this particular time, just after his modest success in the Maine caucuses, and before his critical test in the New Hampshire primary election, to challenge the president to do things in order to release the hostages which he must have known the president, if late, was finally doing.

There is a good, even a formidable, case to be made against Carter's foreign policy, from his fumbling over Cuba last summer to his dubious promises to Pakistan and his threats of military action with limited forces in the Gulf. But Kennedy chose the worse issue of the hostages, on the flimsiest of evidence, and he is likely to regret it.

Jimmy Carter may not know much about Iran or Afghanistan or the revolution of Islam, but he knows a lot about political warfare in this country and the power of television. Finding Kennedy on weak ground, he called for his first national TV news conference in almost three months and attacked Kennedy for damaging the interests of the nation, and maybe even jeopardizing the peace process in the world.

He unleashed Jody Powell into one of the most violent attacks on a presidential candidate heard from a press secretary out of the White House in memory, which Jody no doubt enjoyed. And he even got Secretary of State Vance into the political battle against Kennedy, which Vance probably didn't enjoy.

But anyway, Kennedy provoked this political storm and Carter hit him hard. Kennedy was taught again, what he should have known, that you don't fiddle with presidents, who have more facts and national television circuits at their disposal.

Overstatements

Even so, Carter overstated things, as usual. Kennedy didn't really damage "the national interest," or the "cause of peace;" he merely damaged himself. And anyway, Carter and Kennedy are both pretending that what they say might be decisive on the release of the prisoners in Iran.

This question of the prisoners will probably depend much more now on Waldheim at the United Nations and the new Iranian president in Tehran, who are talking together about how to avoid the stupidities of both U.S. and Iranian politics.

Meanwhile, somebody probably should say a good word for Waldheim, who, under the most difficult circumstances, has used the world organization to help us over this rocky passage. It is popular to sneer at the United Nations these days, and most of the time it is helpless, but on Iran it has been faithful to the principles of its charter.

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A Few Flings in Foreign Policy

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Sometimes a trace of a smile breaks the ice in the doleful countenance of those of us who read the news objectively. This morning it is so. rays of sun coming in from all over.

There is the news that the Saudis now favor a U.S. buildup in the Gulf area. It is jolly news that the Saudis wish to preserve their own sovereignty, and something of a triumph of U.S. diplomacy that our top diplomats persuaded them of this. Now, here is what is missing. We should explain to the Saudis, and to the Emirates, that we are willing to construct a huge facility, say in Oman, but that, unhappily, the Arabs are going to have to pay for it. A reasonable way to do this is by agreeing to sell the United States 4 million barrels of oil a day at $15 per barrel for the next 10 years. In return, we will guarantee the security of their country. That seems to me a fair deal, such an arrangement as Solomon himself might have come up with.

Then there is the news that France has recalled its ambassador from Libya, in response to Libya's burning of the French Embassy in Tripoli, which followed the burning of other embassies in Tripoli, which follows the provocations of probably the premier madman who is also chief of state, now that Idi Amin is out of office. Out of office, and residing in Libya?

Mr. Qadhafi, who has given fanaticism a bad name, has among other things regularly provided training and sanctuary for guerrillas and hijackers. He has publicly offered a bounty to anyone who will assassinate President Sadat. This is not the way to treat your neighbor, especially if you are a country of 2 million people and your neighbor a country of 40 million people. It is therefore most highly and most solemnly recommended that Egypt declare war on Libya, even as Tanzania finally ran out of patience with Uganda. The Egyptians, having conquered Libya, will have access to plenty of oil, and reassuring revenues for the long haul until reason breaks out in the Middle East. Qadhafi will be given a life sentence, sharing one large cell with fellow convict Idi Amin.

In Geneva

At Geneva, at the Conference of Disarmament, a new boy actually got up and said something, shattering all the teacups in town. The new member is the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wen-Jim. And what he said was that Moscow preaches disarmament and detente in order to practice armament and aggression. He said that while the United States "tries to preserve and stabilize its existing position," the Soviet Union "under the cover of such fine sounding slogans as detente . . . is aggressively pursuing a strategy of outflanking Europe and, on the other hand, is stepping up its aggression, interference and subversion in many places in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

A modest proposal is that one or more of the Republican candidates running for president promise, upon election, to name Zhang Wen-Jim U.S. secretary of state. Congress can pass a special relief bill granting Zhang citizenship. Recent activity by the FBI suggests that the cost of getting such a special bill passsed through Congress is well within the resources of the Republican Party.

France and Germany have condemned the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan. They condemned it before, to be sure; but they condemned it this time with a little more resonance. Moreover, this came one day after the foreign minister of West Germany said rather offhandedly that of course the West Germans would boycott the Moscow Olympics if the United States did — after all, hasn't the United States "guaranteed the safety of Berlin?"

Right Direction

Such gratitude to the United States has not been shown since we liberated Paris. To be sure, the retaliation against further aggression by the Soviet Union was not specified, and there are those cynics who believe that the Soviet Union would rather have control of the Gulf than the approval of Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt — but never mind, we are traveling in the right direction.

And then Muhammad Ali, dispatched to Africa to drum up sentiment for boycotting the Olympics, having come dangerously close to proving that that first draft board in Louisville back in the '60s that ruled him intellectually incompetent had been right after all, suddenly turned around and gave evidence that he could distinguish between the United States and the Soviet Union; and expressed his preference for the former. He then set out for Nairobi National Park looking for a wild animal. "I want to challenge a gorilla today or a lion," Muhammad said. "If I hit it hard with the right hand, I'll knock it out." Secretary of State Zhang, upon achieving office, should send Muhammad Ali as out next ambassador to the Kremlin.

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It Is Time For Carter To Stump

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It has been evident for some weeks that President Carter's decision to reject personal, public participation in the campaign for the Democratic nomination as long as the U.S. hostages remain in Tehran is detrimental to the policy dialogue the public wants to hear in an election year.

But now it is becoming clear that his self-isolation is also damaging to him and to his presidency. The best evidence of that was the Wednesday evening press conference, which mixed serious discussion of substantive domestic and international issues with some exceptionally rough political invective in a manner that was disconcerting and very divisive.

Perhaps, if we are fortunate, the hostages will be released soon and Carter can do what he is plainly eager to do — go out and campaign for renomination. But if that does not happen, the president really needs to take another look at his pledge to abstain, for it is hurting him politically, frustrating him personally and exacerbating the divisions within the party and country that Carter says he is anxious to contain.

Pointed Questions

The questioning of the president at his first televised White House press conference in over two months was exceptionally pointed — and Carter was in good form in his replies. On issues ranging from draft registration and energy policy to Yugoslavia and the defense budget, he gave the kind of answers a presidential press conference ideally ought to provide — clear insights into the tone and direction of the chief executive's thoughts.

In that respect, it was a model of what a press conference ought to be and a reminder that the country is deprived of something valuable when there is such a long interval between these sessions.

But when Carter was asked political questions about Sen. Edward Kennedy's campaign criticisms of his foreign policy, a different, jarring note entered the proceedings. The president unloaded on his challenger a series of verbal blockbusters that seemed out of place for a man so assertedly devoted to national unity.

Let there be no mistake: I am too old to be shocked when one politician says another is guilty of exaggerations, misrepresentations and plain falsehoods. And Carter, in my judgment, had every reason to take umbrage at Kennedy's harsh attacks on his conduct of foreign policy.

The senator's contention that the seizure of the hostages was the "predictable" consequence of the admission of the shah to this country for medical treatment carries the unfair implication that U.S. sanctuary is subject to veto by any mob of militants that might be affronted by an act of compassion.

Open to Rebuttal

His claims that Carter dragged his feet on negotiating the release of the hostages or was oblivious to the Soviet threat to Afghanistan are equally open to rebuttal.

But the place for those rebuttals is the same place from which the attacks came — a campaign platform, not a White House press conference. To unleash such a counterattack from a presidential forum, carried live on all four networks when there can be no comparable opportunity for reply, is really to use the White House as a protected base from which the president "can pepper-bombs" his political challengers.

It exploits and cheapens the press conference for it to be used in this way and thus diminishes the very presidency Carter says he wants to uphold.

Carter is entitled to defend his policy at the length and the pitch of voice at which Kennedy has criticized it. But compressing the rebuttal into the compass of a press conference answer invites the kind of exaggerated and divisive rhetoric which Carter, in fact, employed.

It would be far better for the president, for the office and for the country if he were to end his self-imposed political exile and make his campaign speeches from the stump — not from White House news conferences.

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Letters

Keeping Cool

In the column (IHT, Jan. 14) written from aptly named Tombstone, Ariz., editor Mort Rosenblum commented upon the strong interest shown by our fellow Americans in the cataclysmic happenings in the Middle East, specifically in Iran and Afghanistan. He wondered aloud how long this attention would last.

"Mr. Dooley" commented on this with (I amend the Irish-style dialect):

"The enthusiasm of this country, Mr. Hennessy, always makes me think of a bonfire on an ice floe. It burns bright as long as you feed it, and it looks good, but it don't take hold, somehow, on the ice."

JOHN PERRY.

Dublin.

Stop the Gladiators

What an edifying spectacle. Although the International Olympic Committee insists that sport and politics must be kept separate, that august body has just barred Taiwan from the Games in the name of Realpolitick.

Does this mean that Lord Killanin is a fellow traveler?

Actually the real problem is the lunatic modern habit of viewing sportsmen as national gladiators.

MICHAEL S. LOFGREN.

Basel.

Sitting Ducks

It is strange how little mentioned is the fact that offshore oil production is absolutely vulnerable to conventional attack by an enemy with a powerful air force or navy. Ordinary missiles, bombs or torpedoes will dispose of offshore drilling and production platforms in short order and a well-placed depth charge will rupture a pipeline to stop the flow of oil for the duration.

Britain and Norway, as examples, would be left wholly dependent on imports for their needs. In other words pretty well all offshore production can be discounted in the event of a major war. All the more reason that the Middle East oil is a most "vital interest" of the United States — and its allies if they stop and think.

BRIAN M. BARROW.

Oslo.

'Gull-Ability'

I fear I can be of little help to Ren Duquesne who wants to know (Letters, Feb. 2-3) the odds against a seagull that has been hit by a cricket ball dropping a retaliatory mullet on somebody's head.

He has omitted an essential element of information: Was it a gray mullet *Mugil cephalus* or a red mullet *Mullus barbatus*? As the red mullet has coarser scales, it offers more resistance to the air and falls more slowly. This factor has to be applied to the figure for falling gray mullets given in Prof. Dr. Engelbert Pumpernickel's Synoptic Tables of the Incidence of Accidents (he gives no values for red mullets), along with the usual correctives for altitude above sea level of the gull at "Bombs away!"; barometric pressure; direction and velocity of the wind (valueless above force 12 on the Beaufort scale); the effect of Buys Ballot's Law (inapplicable in equatorial regions) and the red-light shift.

There is no reliable record of any seagull scoring with either an a red or gray mullet after having been beaned by a golf ball.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

ing Active Period

S. Sends Up Spacecraft Observe Solar Flares

By Thomas O'Toole

SHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) e first spacecraft built by the l States to observe solar flares yesterday into earth obit. for the next two years it will the sun during one of its most e periods of flare activity. 5,200-pound satellite named lar Maximum Mission Obser- left Cape Canaveral aboard a rocket to go into a circular 60 miles above the Equator. ng seven instruments that Gamma rays, X-rays and ul- et rays that pour off the sun, tellite will be used for the sole se of watching the flares that from time to time on the sur- f the sun and release as much as a 100 trillion kiloton nu- last.

t is enough energy to cause blackouts all over the Earth, t communications satellite , overheat the atmosphere for at a time and trigger global tic storms.

e flare is probably the most tic manifestation of changes sun that we know about," larold Glazier, director of the Terrestrial Division of the al Aeronautics and Space istration. "It's very import- r us to understand the physics solar flare and to understand ares come about."

11-year cycle in which solar wax and wane is about to en- most turbulent period, during weak flares erupt on the sun or twice every day and the lares that cause atmospheric on Earth occur once every

r flaring is expected to peak il, May and June, when four big flares may break out on n's surface. Scientists have at the current cycle is one of ost active since 17th-century omers began keeping records r observation.

n a flare erupts on the sur- f the sun, scientists suspect uclear processes beneath the e suddenly release a torrent of ns that break through the so- nosphere and generate huge its of superhot X-rays.

ntists believe that the flood of ns and X-rays produced by re cascades through the solar here with such force that it part of the sun's gaseous ith it. Scientists have literally d parts of the sun being past the Earth just after a solar flare has erupted.

Because the eclipse is occurring near the peak of sunspot activity, scientists are particularly interested in the phenomenon and plan to observe it with sounding rockets launched from Kenya and from ground observatories in India.

The eclipse will not be visible in the Western Hemisphere.

NASA plans to launch seven sounding rockets from the San Marco launch platform off the coast of Kenya to study the eclipse.

The rockets, to be fired before, during and after the eclipse, will study changes in the electrical characteristics of the Earth's middle atmosphere during the blackout, and measure temperature changes in the sun's outer atmosphere, the corona.

About 50 scientists and technicians supported by the National Science Foundation plan to observe the eclipse in India where statistics suggest a better chance of cloudless skies.

Partial phases of the eclipse will be visible over the rest of the Indian subcontinent, central parts of the Soviet Union, China, southeast Asia, the northern Philippines and the western half of Indonesia.

Solar Eclipse

SHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI) e moon will move between and the sun tomorrow to out the sun briefly in parts of , India and China.

S. Panel Votes npaign Aid LaRouche

HINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — deral Election Commission esterday to authorize anoth- ,783 in federal campaign ng funds for Lyndon he Jr., the former U.S. La- rty standardbearer who is the Democratic presidential tion.

authorization brings to 4 the amount of money giv- LaRouche under the law rovides partial federal fund- primary campaigns by g contributions raised pri-

ver, commissioner member Reiche challenged the new le said that Mr. LaRouche not filed his 1979 year-end n campaign finances, which Jan. 31. Mr. Reiche added . LaRouche has never filed onal financial report as re- nder provisions of the Eth- overnment Act of 1978. Mr. oted "with considerable re- " to authorize the funds. *jority of the commission's* s concluded that withhold- hing funds to enforce other ns of the election law might al questions.

ials of Citizens for e said the year-end report e filed today. They claimed een held up by FEC audi- ey also said the personal report would be filed on 0 under an agreement earlier with the commis- aff. Mr. LaRouche ran as Labor Party nominee for t in 1976 and was denied 3 funds by the FEC. His that case is before the Su- ourt.

ls in Java Leave sands Homeless

RTA, Feb. 15 (UPI) — oods hit West Java today housands of people home- ses destroyed and several solated, police said. e eastern side of West Java, he destroyed about 100 nd damaged dozens of oth- ing 800 persons homeless, g trees and blowing away casualities were reported

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. Arthur C. Jaros, Katherine Jaros-Messerli nd Mr. Nicholas Jaros t to announce the death of LA SHISHKINA JAROS y beloved wife and mother on February 14, 1980. ral services will be held on day February 18 at 11:30 Russian Orthodox Cathedral, epffer. Geneva, Switzerland.



United Press International

A Rhodesian policeman points to where a bomb exploded at a church in the center of Salisbury.

Attacks Against Churches in Salisbury Seen as Attempts to Disrupt Elections

By Jack Foisie

SALISBURY, Feb. 15 (LAT) — Three explosions rocked this capital last night in what appeared to be a new round of terrorism aimed at disrupting parliamentary elections scheduled to be held in two weeks.

Bombs went off outside two widely separated churches within five minutes in late evening.

Neither church was occupied and there were no casualties around either structure. However, the Presbyterian Church in central Salisbury is only 100 feet from a luxury hotel and the blast shattered most of the hotel's windows up to the ninth floor. Four hotel guests were admitted to hospitals with cuts from flying glass.

Blacks Killed

A third blast, which police believe also was related, occurred two hours earlier in a black suburb. A car was blown up and its passengers killed. The mangled conditions of the bodies made it impossible to determine the number killed.

[Today, a Roman Catholic priest found a 10-pound *dynamite* bomb in the cathedral here. The bomb was detonated harmlessly, Associated Press reported].

[Former Prime Minister Ian Smith and five members of his Rhodesian Front Party won the six contested seats of the 20 reserved for whites in elections for the black-dominated executive national assembly, it was announced today.

[Mr. Smith, 60, was in the United States on a lecture tour when final results from yesterday's elections for in the 100-place assembly were announced by the elections directorate. Candidates for 14 of the seats, all members of the Rhodesian Front Party, ran unopposed.]

Free of Attacks

Salisbury has been relatively free of terrorist attacks for more than two years. The last major incident was in August, 1977, when a parcel bomb exploded in a department store, killing 11 and injuring 76.

[The British administration in Salisbury said that it is investigating allegations that the Rhodesian police tortured returning war refugees whom they suspected of being guerrillas, Reuters reported.

[The cases involved refugees, most of them loyal to black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, who were returning from Zambia to a transit camp in western Rhodesia. They were allegedly subjected to electric shocks to make them admit that they had been guerrillas.]

There was rural violence and police action yesterday throughout Rhodesia, but such unrest has become commonplace in this country of 7 million blacks and 230,000 whites as they prepare for elections to end seven years of civil war.

Yesterday's events included:

- Police arrested three parliamentary candidates belonging to guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe's political party.
- A car belonging to guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo was stolen in Salisbury by two whites waving pistols.
- There was a brief shootout in a cease-fire camp, when guerrillas spotted Rhodesian Army units setting up an observation post in the demilitarized buffer zone around the camp. The guerrillas fired rockets, mortars and machine guns and the observers fled. No casualties were reported.
- In Hippo Valley in southeast Rhodesia, the British governor, Lord Soames, forbade Mr. Mugabe's party from holding election rallies because, according to a British spokesman, Mr. Mugabe's men would not allow other black political parties to campaign in the valley.

The elections will choose a black majority government to replace *white dominance after 90.*

Despite arrests, violence, and the threats issued by Lord Soames and black leaders, observers believe that the scheduled elections to fill the 80 black seats in Parliament will still take place Feb. 27 to 29 under British supervision.

Special Court Refuses Case Against Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (AP) — One of the two special courts set up by the previous government to speed up criminal proceedings against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ruled yesterday that it has no jurisdiction in the case and that it should be returned to the lower court where it originated in 1977.

In his decision, Judge M.S. Joshi said that the government of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai had acted in excess of its powers in setting up the courts in April, 1978.

The judge's ruling was in a case in which Mrs. Gandhi, Works and Housing Minister P.C. Sethi, R.K. Dhawan, a top Gandhi aide, and three others were accused of pressuring a business firm to give 139 jeeps for her 1977 election campaign.

Mrs. Gandhi, 62, had charged that the cases, begun while she was an opposition leader, were part of a "political vendetta." On Jan. 15, the other special court would not rule on two cases against her because it said it had no jurisdiction.

Obituary

Victor Gruen, Developer of U.S. Malls

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (LAT) — Victor Gruen, 76, an architect who was credited with conceiving the first pedestrian-mall shopping center, died yesterday in Vienna.

In 1952-54 he turned his 1943 mall concept into the Northland Center, near Detroit, which became a model for thousands of other shopping centers across the United States.

But it was an idea that Mr. Gruen later disavowed, saying it had been corrupted by developers and had become a blight on the urban and suburban landscape.

Mr. Gruen attacked the automobile as a weapon "of slow murder of the city by poison . . . The murder plot is promoted by those who insist on pumping endless streams of cars into densely built-up city areas."

In an interview in 1970, the Vienna-born architect prescribed a series of multifunctional centers linked by public transportation as a remedy for the traffic problems of big cities.

"We need urban organisms so structured to take care of the normal needs of life: business, shopping, residental, cultural and social — and all on foot," he said. "In Vienna, we are freeing the inner city completely of mechanized transportation. Many activities are possible on foot or with pedestrian-accessory transportation — slow electric vehicles that move at about double the speed of a human on foot and that peacefully coexist with a human on two feet."

Mr. Gruen began learning his art as a bricklayer while attending Vienna's Master School of Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts.

He had just received a major commission to design a department store when Hitler's troops marched into Vienna in 1938. Three months later he fled to the United States.

By 1951, he had established the architectural firm of Victor Gruen Associates, with headquarters in Los Angeles. By the time of his retirement in 1968, when he returned to live in Vienna, the firm employed more than 200 architects, engineers, planners and landscapers.

Mr. Gruen was the author of numerous articles on architecture and community planning, as well as of four influential books, including "Shopping Towns USA" and "The Heart of Our Cities."

— JERRY BELCHER.

Venezuela Chief Rebuts Carter on Inflation Cause

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has taken issue with President Carter on what is hurting the world economy more — rising oil prices or the West's continuing inflation and the decline of the U.S. dollar.

Mr. Herrera made the statement last night at the Vienna headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after he had completed a 10-day tour of seven OPEC nations.

"President Carter said in his last State of the Union message that rising oil prices were a major factor for inflation in the industrialized world," Mr. Herrera said. "This is wrong. Carter's statement has been denied by several international institutions, among them the International Monetary Fund."

Mr. Herrera said the IMF recognized in 1979 that rising oil prices contributed only 1.5 percent to the general level of prices. "But the inflation in the United States in 1979 amounted to 13.3 percent," he added. "This was not caused by rising oil prices."

U.S. Enrollments Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — More Americans attended at least some college in the 1970s than in the 1960s, according to Labor Department statistics. The data showed that 36.5 percent of all workers aged 18 or older had some higher education as of last March, compared to 26.1 percent in 1970.

Soviet Diplomat Seized in France With Secret Documents for Jet

MARSEILLES, Feb. 15 (UPI) — A Soviet diplomat was arrested in Marseilles with plans and documents for a new French fighter plane and left the country after claiming diplomatic immunity, official judicial sources disclosed yesterday.

The sources said the diplomat, identified as Consul Guenadi Travkov, was picked up by agents of the French internal security service, DST, in a Marseilles suburb Saturday night carrying secret papers concerning the Mirage-2000 fighter.

Detained for questioning, Mr. Travkov claimed diplomatic immunity and left for the Soviet Union the next day, before the government issued an expulsion order.

Officials denied that four French citizens had been arrested in the case but acknowledged that a number of persons had been questioned and that an investigation was continuing.

The Mirage-2000 is being tested in a prototype version at a base near Marseilles. French Air Force units are scheduled to be equipped with it in 1984.

Italian Woman Abducted

BASSANO DEL GRAPPA, Italy, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Four men yesterday seized the 20-year-old daughter of an industrial jeweler from her parents' home here after tying up all members of the household, police said today.

Air Controller Cited In Near Crash in U.S.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 15 (AP) — An air traffic controller was responsible for the near collision of a Republic Airlines jetliner and a small private plane on the runway of Flint's Bishop Airport, a Federal Aviation Administration report said.

The preliminary report, released Wednesday, said the unidentified controller failed to ensure that the smaller plane had taxied off the runway before clearing for landing the Republic DC-9, which was carrying between 30 and 40 passengers. The incident occurred Nov. 30.

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Political Goals Also Cited

U.S. Plans to Spur Growth Of Territories' Economies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — President Carter announced yesterday a new administrative framework for spurring political and economic development in the U.S. island territories.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Carter said that his action was prompted especially by growing concern over the lagging economies of Guam and the Virgin Islands. The two territories are close to insolvency, despite considerable federal assistance, he declared.

He asked congressional support for rearranging U.S. authority over the Pacific territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands as well as the American Virgin Islands in the Atlantic.

"The need for technical assistance and training and the lack of local venture capital are not the only factors inhibiting private sector growth in the territories," Mr. Carter said. "In many of the islands, meaningful economic growth — as well as a decent standard of living — will be an unattainable dream unless elementary facilities are constructed."

Asserting that the "policy attention" and technical assistance provided to the territories needed "substantial upgrading," Mr. Carter said that he would give the secretary of the interior, whose department has had primary responsibility for the island territories, more clearly defined control over the operations of the other U.S. agencies involved in governing them.

He said that he would create an Interior Department office of territorial liaison and assistance, to be headed by an assistant secretary of the interior for territorial and international affairs.

The United States will continue to encourage self-determination for the territories, Mr. Carter said. "All options for political development should be open to the people of the insular territories so long as their choices are implemented when economically feasible and in a manner that does not compromise the national security of the United States," he declared.

Russians Report Magnet's Effect Expands Metals

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Soviet researchers have found that magnetic fields can induce significant expansion in rare-earth metals, a phenomenon that could have a dramatic impact on drilling techniques, Tass said today.

The news agency said that rare-earth materials expand in a strong magnetic field at rates hundreds of times greater than those of such common substances as iron, cobalt or nickel.

Tass quoted Prof. Konstantin Belov of Moscow University as saying that "this change in the size of objects, resembling the expansion which originates on heating, is noticeable even to the naked eye. A rod 1 meter long grows by 1 millimeter under the effect of a magnetic field" — an expansion rate of 0.1 percent.

The research on "rods, plates, bearings and other components of technical devices made of rare-earth elements . . . was registered at the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries as a big scientific discovery," Tass said. Prof. Belov said that drilling techniques would be the subject of further research into the magnetic expansion effect.

4 Guerrilla Suspects Arrested in Parma

PARMA, Italy, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Italian police said today they had arrested four suspected urban guerrillas and seized weapons in a raid on a guerrilla hide-out in this northern city.

Police found two machine guns, eight pistols, several hand grenades and ammunition in the apartment.

Democrats Set Filing Deadline

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — The filing deadline for the election of delegates abroad for the presidential nominating convention of the Democratic Party is March 5, the Democratic Party Committee in France said yesterday.

Democrats Abroad will have a delegation of 12 at the national convention in New York City in August. Anyone wishing to run for delegate can be nominated by getting nominating signatures from 25 Democrats qualified to vote in the primary.

Forms can be obtained from the Democratic Party Committee in France, 21 Ave. Pierre I de Serbie, 75016 Paris.

5 Sumatra Pirates Held

JAKARTA, Feb. 15 (UPI) — Naval patrols arrested five pirates in a speedboat who attacked fishermen off the northern Sumatra coast, Antara news agency said today.



United Press International

ONTARIO BLOCK DESTROYED — An explosion and fire Thursday demolished a city block in Essex, Ontario, and injured six persons. The predawn blast and fire occurred after a car plowed into a hardware store and ruptured a gas line. The explosion shattered windows over a five-block area and caused damage that Mayor Wilbur Brett estimated at $5 million.

News Analysis

U.S. Gains From Libya's Move in Tunisia

By Ronald Koven

PARIS (WP) — Libya's backing for an abortive revolt in southern Tunisia has proved to have a positive side for the United States in North Africa.

The Libyan move was made as the Carter administration was pressing for the U.S. Congress to allow a controversial arms sale to Morocco that has been poisoning U.S. relations with Algeria.

Algeria's reaction was muted as it became clear that, in response to the United States' tough new mood after Iran and Afghanistan, Congress would not block the arms for Algeria's rival. There were the predictable editorials in the Algerian press but they threatened no reprisals and left the door open for better U.S.-Algerian relations.

Revolutionary Algeria, with close ties to the Soviet Union, quickly assured the Western-oriented Tunisians that it had nothing to do with the attempt at destabilization and would see to it that the Libyans would never again mount such an operation from Algerian soil. This underlined the new Algerian pragmatism in a strategic region.

It is this same pragmatism that helps to explain Algerian restraint over U.S. arms for Morocco.

Algeria and Morocco are involved in a complicated East-West equation. Algeria balances off its almost complete dependence on Soviet arms with commercial relations that find the United States its major trading partner.

Morocco, which depends primarily on the United States for arms, supplies the Soviet Union with the phosphates needed for fertilizer. Soviet boats trawl in Morocco's rich fishing waters.

Since the U.S. landing in North Africa in 1942, French citizens of all political persuasions have accused the United States of wanting to displace France as the leading Western influence in a region that the 43 million inhabitants proudly call the Maghreb, the Arab word for "west."

Sometimes French and U.S. interests coincide, as they did two weeks ago when the French airlifted Tunisian troops against the Libyan-trained attackers in the southern town of Gafsa and the Carter administration announced a speedup in arms for Tunisia.

Just as often, French and U.S. interests seem to diverge.

Pleas for Weapons

France had urged the United States to heed King Hassan II's pleas for arms while France phased itself out of the war between Morocco and the Western Sahara guerrillas of the Polisario Front, backed by Algeria and Libya.

France apparently started moving toward leaving the United States isolated in the Maghreb with Morocco almost two years ago by halting its air strikes against the Polisario. French-protected Mauritania then dropped out of the war and France proclaimed its neutrality.

Yet, now that Congress has cleared the way for the United States to send weapons to Morocco, France says it is a mistake for Washington to arm the king. French and Algerian officials say the Sahara war is no longer an issue between them. And knowledgeable Algerians say the government is considering buying French arms to become less dependent on the Soviet Union.

Algerian officials made it clear that the only real obstacle to good relations with the United States was U.S. support of Morocco against the Polisario.

A high-ranking French official involved in Maghreb affairs analyzed why neither Morocco, which controls the strongpoints in the Western Sahara, nor the tiny Polisario can win.

Then, he said, "But of course, Morocco will lose because there must be a loser." As if to justify France's revised bet on who is the Maghreb's winning horse, he recalled that Gen. de Gaulle once said that Algeria's revolution is behind it and Morocco's revolution is still to come.

But the Algerians insist they do not want King Hassan to lose the war. As a leading Algerian put it, "it's not in the U.S. interest and it's not the Algerian interest, either, for Morocco to be destabilized. We want a political solution because the last thing we want is a revanchist Moroccan Army on our borders waiting for its moment."

Afghanistan, Domestic Economy Seen As Boost to Strauss Bid in W. Germany

By John Vinocur

MUNICH, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Eight months ago, when Franz Josef Strauss became the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor in West Germany's October elections, most of the country's political commentators said he would need a combination of a world crisis and domestic economic problems to stand a chance of beating Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Strauss, president of Bavaria, now has Afghanistan and rising inflation and unemployment.

According to his campaign strategists in Munich, the new circumstances have completely and favorably changed the nature of the election for Mr. Strauss, who has never ceased warning about what he sees as the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union and the illusions of detente.

But in spite of research showing that West Germans now fear war more than at any time since the building of the Berlin wall in 1961, Mr. Schmidt has retained his lead in opinion polls that ask who is the right man for the chancellor's job.

In a study published this week, the figures were 55 percent for Mr. Schmidt and 29 percent for Mr. Strauss, representing almost no change from polls before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Different Results

Edmund Stoiber, general secretary of Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union, insisted that private polls dealing with party voting intentions showed entirely different results. "Everything has started to come around," he said. "Usually a foreign policy crisis helps the man in power. Here, we think its going to turn against the chancellor."

If anything, the events in Afghanistan have given Mr. Strauss an opportunity to exorcise what he has long felt are some demonic notions about his personality. Often depicted as a cold warrior and a politician lacking in self-control, Mr. Strauss has used the situation to project himself as a statesman.

His approach has been to stress that he was right all along about the Russians, but it is done without resorting to the kind of histrionic speeches that have been his trademark. In a Bundestag debate on security policy, Mr. Strauss suggested that Mr. Schmidt and leaders of the opposition get together to talk about the crisis. The meeting took place, and Mr. Strauss seemed to score points for reasonableness.

On close examination, there appears to be little to distinguish between the Schmidt and Strauss proposals on handling the crisis. Mr. Strauss has not been an overeager supporter of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and, like Mr. Schmidt, has stressed his readiness to travel to Moscow to talk to the Soviet leaders.

On the question of an Olympic boycott, Mr. Strauss has lagged behind the rest of the Christian Democratic leadership, which almost immediately supported President Carter's initiative. Like the chancellor, Mr. Strauss has never clearly stated he thinks the boycott is a good idea. Both men have pledged solidarity with the United States, although Mr. Schmidt has more difficulties holding his party in line on the question than Mr. Strauss does.

Whatever the effect with the voters, the Strauss tactics have won grudging recognition from the Social Democrats. Herbert Wehner, the party whip, called on its workers to fight the image of Mr. Strauss as a statesman by stressing that his position is nothing more than opportunism.

Social Democrats have pointed out that Mr. Strauss must have noticed the polls showing that three out of four West Germans want continued efforts toward detente with Moscow regardless of the Afghan situation.

Analyzing the effect of the Soviet intervention on the German domestic political situation, Mr. Stoiber said it more or less cleared up two previously unpredictable aspects of the elections.

He said that the country's mood of insecurity had probably killed the possibility of enough voters going to a national environmentalist party, called the Greens, to influence the outcome.

And he acknowledged that it now seemed improbable that Mr. Schmidt's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, would fall under the 5-percent requirement and lose their representation in parliament. A chance of that happening appeared to have been erased by the strong public role being played in the crisis by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is also the Free Democratic leader.

SAS Countries Protest to U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Sweden, Norway and Denmark have protested to the United States over a refusal by U.S. aviation authorities to allow Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) to raise its fares on North Atlantic routes, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Last year the Scandinavian governments refused a request by the U.S. carrier Northwest Orient airlines to cut fares across the North Atlantic. The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board has in retaliation denied SAS a 6-percent fare increase granted to other airlines flying to the United States, an SAS spokesman said.

Poll of S. African Blacks Finds Discontent as High as in 1976

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15 (AP) — A survey indicates that discontent among the black majority in South Africa has reached levels as high as were reported at the end of the Soweto riots in 1976. The survey's director said that, if the government's promise to improve the status of blacks was not fulfilled, there was a serious risk of disturbances.

The survey was conducted by Lawrie Schlemmer of Natal University for a government commission in the Ciskei that is investigating the black homeland's prospects for independence. It found that 72 percent of the Xhosa-speaking blacks and 71 percent of the Zulu speakers in the Cape Town and Johannesburg areas were angry or unhappy with their lives.

Mr. Schlemmer noted that most of the blacks surveyed held hope for improvements in racial relations. But he added, "Policy changes for Africans in the cities are not sufficiently highly viewed to have tempered the discontent, which now seems more serious than it was during the tail end of the Soweto disturbances."

The Soweto riots, sparked by protests against forced school instruction in the Afrikaans language, spread throughout the country.

Restaurants Desegregated

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15 (UPI) — The three largest department stores in central Johannesburg today desegregated their restaurants. A spokesman for the OK Bazaars, one of the three stores, said that the restaurants at its central branches in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth also were desegregated.

Blacks had been allowed to shop in the stores but not to eat in the restaurants. Toilet facilities still are segregated. The other two stores are Greatermans and John Orrs.

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Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Rumania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.A.E. (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Saturday-Sunday, February 16-17, 1980

Motherhood For Others: Ethics and Emotions

By Art Harris

SHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP) — Patricia Dickey, a single 20-year-old Maryland was artificially inseminated last week- a New York City fertility lab. When the born, she has promised to give it for n to the biological father and his wife, unable to bear a child.

y year thousands of married couples use l insemination to have children but sur- arrangements with a third party are rare.

one can understand why I'm doing it t getting paid," said Miss Dickey, a 1977 hool graduate who answered a newspa- vertisement last October and decided to Delaware couple who wanted a child but red of waiting to adopt. "But I had a riend who couldn't have a baby, and I how badly she wanted one. . .It's just ing I wanted to do."

decision is certain to rekindle legal and debate over the options open to the esti- 6 million U.S. couples with problems re- o infertility. Surrogate motherhood, one legitimate if unorthodox ways to solve roblems, has caused controversy among s, lawyers and the clergy.

e main issue that needs to be confronted ly," says Leroy Walters, director of the dy Institute's Center for Bioethics at etown University, "is what the three peo- uld do if the woman carrying the child d she did not want to give it up."

Determination

s Dickey says she is sure that will not be a m. "I'm very strong-willed. If I set my o something, I can go through with it."

t determination — "my mother would call bellious" — has made her life almost rable, she says. Her father has not spoken for months. Her mother barely tolerates liss Dickey says she plans to move to an nent of her own and live off her meager s.

just so thrilled to have found somebody ere who can understand my situation." ie adoptive mother, a Delaware business istrator who had a hysterectomy before arriage. "Pat is such a good person. We 't have found anyone better to have our She's God-sent."

l Keane, a Dearborn, Mich., attorney, at the couple and Miss Dickey together. presents about a dozen couples who have or are actively seeking surrogates to bear children. For $5,000, he puts willing "host ers" in touch with childless couples and, after the baby is born, sees to the legal tion.

has appeared on televison and says he has ed 1,000 letters from couples in search of ates. But he has been able to find only a ul of women willing to do it for free. "If uld pay women $5,000 to $10,000, every- uld have a surrogate," he says.

the exception of Kentucky, adoption most states that are designed to fight market baby rackets also outlaw pay- to surrogates, he says.

Tangles

ogate motherhood suggests myriad legal ical tangles: What if the child has a birth What if Pat Dickey changes her mind in ivery room and wants to keep the child? could walk out the door with the baby obably stick the father for child support," fr. Keane, who has drawn up a nonbind- emorandum of agreement between Miss and the Delaware couple. "In it," he Pat understands she is to have a child as a of being artificially inseminated and re- to the husband and wife through the n process."

Dickey would like to have a child of her neday and keep it to raise alone without calls the "hassles of a husband." In Delaware father-to-be, she says, has make his semen available for her fu- nination.

ot happy with my life the way it is admits. "But I plan to do something The baby is the first step.

ar in the United States about 10,000 pawned of artificial insemination were virtually all involved married couples rrogate. The Delaware couple ruled ng a child from a state agency after t there would be up to a five-year here was also the father's ego to con-

sound selfish," he said, "but I want child on my own behalf, leave my . And I want a healthy baby. And ren't any available. They're either re- they're minorities — black, Hispan- may be fine for some people, but we ink we could handle it."



Associated Press

Hitler, 2d from left, and Nazi officials as the Berlin Olympics opened: Would a boycott have changed history?

Recalled '36 Berlin Boycott Movement Evinces Olympic Pride and Prejudice

"Of course, the United States should not withdraw from the 1936 Olympics. Why should I, or any other athlete, be penalized for the actions of Joe Zilch, or anybody else named Hitler who has nothing whatsoever to do with us?"

— Eleanor Holm, Sept. 7, 1935

By Jane Leavy

WASHINGTON (WP) — In September, 1935, Hitler had been in power less than three years. The invasion of the Rhineland was six months away. Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Dachau were just names of faraway places, not landmarks of horror.

In the summer of 1936, Eleanor Holm, "the champion American mermaid," was caught sipping champagne aboard the Manhattan on the way to the Berlin Olympics and was barred from competition. "I got more play than Hitler," she says now.

On Sept. 15, 1935, Hitler enacted the Nuremberg Laws that deprived Jews of German citizenship. Not everyone in the United States thought he was "Joe Zilch."

Members of the U.S. Jewish community of labor unions and of leftist organizations, all led by Judge Jeremiah Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, tried and failed to organize a boycott of what has come to be known as the Nazi Olympics.

Compared to the 1980 effort, the boycott movement "was feeble and abortive," said Sam Balter, who won a gold medal on the U.S. basketball team and was the first Jewish athlete selected for the 1936 team. "The American public knew practically nothing about it." A Gallup poll taken in 1936 found Americans against a boycott by 57-43 percent.

In recent weeks, as President Carter's proposed withdrawal from the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow has gained momentum, government officials, athletes and sportswriters have looked to the 1936 Games for rationales for or against U.S. participation in July.

On Jan. 1, Rolf Pauls, the West German ambassador to NATO, said, "If the world had boycotted Hitler's 1936 Olympics, the course of history might have been different."

Recently, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said, "I look back to the 1936 Games, when I was in college, and I think in hindsight that it was a mistake for us to attend. Obviously that affects my thinking about the current situation."

One State Department official said the historical precedent had entered his thinking — particularly the potential for propaganda. But some historians and athletes who participated in the 1936 Games do not believe the situations are necessarily parallel.

"It's not similar," said Holm, who supports the 1980 boycott. "Here the Russians are a definite threat, they've already gone into another country. I don't think Hitler was believed to be such a threat back then."

Before the 1936 Games the United States was still "wallowing in the Depression," said James Shenton, professor of American history at Columbia University. "We were singularly preoccupied with domestic affairs, to the exclusion of international affairs."

In the six months prior to the 1936 Summer Olympics, "The Talk of the World," as the Universal newsreels were known, mentioned Hitler only once — and the Winter Olympics (which also took place in Germany) and the possible boycott not at all.

"If you had asked the man on the street about the boycott," said Eddie Rosenblum, 86, then Washington's Amatuer Athletic Union representative, "he wouldn't have known what the hell you were talking about."

The 1936 boycott movement "flowed from the bottom up," said Mark Mason, professor of history at Fordham University. "It was grass roots." In 1980, Mason points out, "this is a movement from the top down."

President Roosevelt was largely silent on the boycott issue.

In April, 1936, Secretary of State Cordell Hull felt compelled to issue a statement saying that Roosevelt's tenure as honorary president of the U.S. Olympic Committee "carries no international political implications."

But Helen Stephens, a gold-medalist sprinter in the 1936 Olympics, said Olympic officials told the athletes that the reason Roosevelt "did not wish us bon voyage was because he was opposed" to sending a team.

The opposition to participation was led by Mahoney, a Tammany Hall politician who later ran for mayor of New York and lost to Fiorello LaGuardia. The American Jewish Congress and the AAU, headed by Mahoney, had gone on record in 1933 as opposing participation in the Games "as long as evidence of alleged . . . racial unfairness to [Jewish] athletes exists."

The following summer, Avery Brundage, head of the U.S. Olympic Committee, went to Germany and reported there was nothing to worry about. The invitation to participate was accepted.

Recount

But the issue was not decided until the AAU's December, 1935, convention in New York. AAU delegates, whose organization controlled the Olympic trials, resolved by 2½ votes not to boycott the Games. Says Eddie Rosenblum, who voted for the boycott: "They recounted that vote at least four or five times."

Mahoney resigned as AAU president shortly thereafter and tried to organize a counter-Olympics in Spain. The "People's Olympics" never took place because the Spanish Civil War broke out.

Most U.S. athletes were unaware of the boycott movement. Balter, now a retired sportscaster, says he was the exception — and the subject of lively debate in the Jewish press.

"I spent a lot of time soul-searching, looking for the answer," he said. "Some told me it was important to compete and show a Jew could win. Others said it was immoral to attend Games in Germany. Even now, after 50 years, I'm not sure I made the right decision."

Speed skater Jack Shea, a member of this year's Lake Placid Olympic Committee, won a gold medal in 1932. Although he is not Jewish, Shea decided not to attend the 1936 Games when members of the Jewish community asked him not to go.

Helen Stephens, the gold medalist in the 100-meter sprint, received a box of letters before she left for Germany "asking me to line up and then refuse to run and say it was because of his [Hitler's] treatment of the Jews," she recalled. "Of course, the Olympic officials said, 'Pooh, pooh, we don't want to get involved.' "

Stephens says she was the one U.S. athlete formally received by Hitler. She says he asked her for her autograph — and if she cared to spend a weekend with him at his summer retreat. Stephens' coach interceded on her behalf.

Mack Robinson, Jackie Robinson's older brother, was a silver medalist on the 1936 team. He had heard about Hitler's ideas of Aryan supremacy but "questioned whether or not he had an attitude [toward blacks]. I wondered whether it was propaganda from the States or whether it was trumped up by the media."

Monkey Tails

In Germany, Robinson saw "sketches that had blacks with monkey tails running," but says that "they were comic to me." Robinson was more upset about the tepid reaction the U.S. team received when it returned home. Black athletes won 12 medals in track and field, including nine gold medals.

Sports announcer Marty Glickman, one of two Jewish sprinters on the U.S. team — the other was Sam Stoller, decided to go to Germany, "because if I could win in Nazi Germany, [I could] help disprove the myth of Aryan supremacy.

"Of course," he added, "I couldn't do that."

Glickman and Stoller were scratched from the 400-meter relay team on the afternoon of the race. They were told that the coaches wanted to field the best team, one that included Jesse Owens, who already had won three golds.

"The Nazis had already been embarrassed by the supremacy of the black athletes," Glickman said. "It is my belief that we were replaced to save the Nazis from not having Jews run and win."

Although he feels he "was victimized by the politics of the Olympics," Glickman is one of a handful of athletes who participated in the 1936 Games who oppose the 1980 boycott.

"The propaganda argument is nonsense," he said. "Who was the hero in 1936? Hitler? Owens. Jesse was a black hero. The best man won."

Some U.S. athletes who advocate participating in Moscow talk about showing up the Russians the way Owens showed up Nazi Germany. But one State Department official said, "The Nazis were very successful in using the Olympics as propaganda. Jesse Owens was a footnote.

"The Games led Hitler to assume he had acceptance in Europe for what he had done four months earlier [invading the Rhineland]," he said. "It led him to take the next bite."

Balter recalls that the Germans "left little brochures in the athletes' rooms in the Olympic village, advocating the ideals of the new Germany, *lebensraum*, the need for elbowroom.

"I found I had been deceived and Germany was using the Olympics for propaganda," Balter said. He is convinced that the Russians will do the same thing.

Holm, who according to columnist Dorothy Kilgallen met "Hitler six times . . . but never learned to care for him," commented, "We were just amazed with the Nazis' organization. They were showing off. They had parades with tanks and guns before the Olympics. Even in the stadium, they showed off the lockers. They were underground shelters for the future made of concrete.

"I want to tell you something, hon. I'd think twice about going to Russia. I wouldn't go. Of course, it's easy for me to say, an old broad who's had her day."



Associated Press

Jesse Owens gives his autograph to German youngsters at a military track meet in Frankfurt in 1951. The Olympic athlete had returned to Germany on a tour with the Harlem Globetrotter basketball team. He was an honorary guest at the meet.



Associated Press

Multiple gold-medalist Jesse Owens, of whom fellow-Olympian Marty Glickman said: "The propaganda argument is nonsense. Who was the hero in 1936? Hitler? Owens... The best man won."



International Herald Tribune

Eleanor Holm in her "American mermaid" days. A former Olympian, she backs a boycott: "It's not similar. The Russians are a definite threat. They've already gone into another country."

Sentiment For Boycott Began With Hitler Rule

By C.G. Cupie

PARIS — The call for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Nazi Germany began almost simultaneously with Hitler's arrival to power.

It was intensified when the first laws against Jewish participation in sports were introduced April 1, 1933, two months after the Nazi regime's installation. By the end of that year, Jews were excluded from all sports clubs, and in 1934 the international movement for a boycott started.

It began with the refusal of national soccer teams of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Yugoslavia to go to the 1934 International Football Tournament in Berlin.

Youth and sport movements in Europe went on to call for boycotts of the 1936 Olympic Summer games in Berlin and Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

In December, 1935, a conference was held in Paris, where the U.S. Committee on Fair Play in Sports and the Committee for Defense of Olympic Spirit, sponsored by Britain, France, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, called for a boycott to safeguard Olympic ideals.

A subsequent conference was held in Barcelona, where early proponents of the boycott were joined by committees from Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Parallel Games

Nobel Prize-winner Heinrich Mann launched a stinging attack against the Berlin Games. Certain Dutch athletes decided not to participate in Berlin; others opted for parallel games — first in Barcelona and then in Prague.

On the political front, only France's elected politicians debated the Olympic boycott. The Socialist-controlled National Assembly voted to send a French team to Berlin.

In January, 1936, the Norwegian Workers and Sportists movement held a parallel games in Norway with participants from leftist sports groups of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Finland, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. But the games were canceled because of the Spanish Civil War, which broke out that July.

Another games were organized in Prague to coincide with the Berlin Olympics. From Aug. 1 to Aug. 9, anti-Fascist games under the patronage of the Red International Sport Organization were held without medal distribution and without national anthems. Most of the participants were socialist and communist workers organized by various European sport federations.

Tehran's Hostage-Holding 'Children' Face Challenge From Bani-Sadr

eri, editor-in-chief of the Tehran daily newspaper five years until July, 1979, recently visited Iran.

By Amir Taheri

ution eats its own children," goes the macabre ying. But Iran's revolution, now in its third year, in danger of being eaten by its children.

lren in question are, of course, those mysterious ho have been occupying the U.S. Embassy in complete with 50 U.S. hostages — for more than

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the newly elected presi- first called the group "a bunch of kids." So now nside or outside Iran speaks of *bacheh-ha* (the accepting the term as a shorthand convenience in tudents following the imam's line."

ether or not anyone likes it, these *bacheh-ha*, senting the radicalizing element in an already ilicalized polity, remain a force to be reckoned are self-presented as the true "incorruptibles."

2d Breath

olution needed a second breath and the *bacheh-* ed it. The international publicity they received at they quickly termed "the second wave of the volution." It was on that wave that the presiden- ons took place and various movements of defiance t were forcefully put down.

. the *bacheh-ha* at the embassy managed to achieve a number of significant character assassinations against actual or potential leaders of anti-Khomeini movements.

Such highly-respected personalities as former Azsrbaijan Gov. Rahmutollah Moghadan Maragheh, former oil company chief Hassan Nazih and National Democratic Front leader Hedayat Matine-Daftari were among the first to fall during the second wave unleashed by the *bacheh-ha*. The guillotine of television did not spare other opponents of the regime, including former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and even Ayatollah Shariatmadari, one of the top religious leaders of world Shi'ism.

It soon became obvious that the occupants of the embassy were sitting on a veritable political powder keg or gold mine, depending on one's angle in evaluating the mass of undestroyed documents seized during the raid Nov. 4.

It would be difficult to find any Iranian public figure of any stature who has not at one point had dealings with the Americans, who, after all, were Iran's closest economic, political and military partners for more than 25 years. And U.S. diplomats seem to have had the habit of recording almost any encounter of significance with Iranians.

Now that the United States has been described as "the great satan" by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, all records of such encounters could be used for character assassination and worse.

A cynical Persian proverb says, "Death is tolerable, but only for the neighbor." So, as long as the *bacheh-ha* at the embassy were having a fine time accomplishing neat political killings through timely exposure of the ayatollah's opponents, there was little or no consternation in the Khomeini entourage.

But starting nearly a month ago, the embassy occupants showed they mean to spare no one. The list of their victims has grown to include such intimate Khomeini aides as Abbas Amir Entezam, now facing death sentence, and Adm. Ahmad Madani. Ayatollah Beheshti, Ayatollah Rafsanjani and others whose so-called files have apparently been kept for an opportune moment.

'Exposure'

Several ministers have already been "exposed" as U.S. agents; one, National Guidance and Information Minister Nasser Minachi, was even jailed on *bacheh-ha* orders. A number of journalists generally favorable to the ayatollah have also been "exposed for crimes" ranging from lese-majeste toward the embassy occupants to having tea with the U.S. press attache.

By early February, one might easily have described the holders of the 50 hostages as possibly the single most influential group in revolutionary Iran. But things are beginning to change.

President Bani-Sadr, eager to restore the country to some measure of normalcy and desirous of a speedy settlement with Washington, has decided to take on the *bacheh-ha* openly. And the outraged architects of the second wave have taken up his challenge. The stage is set for a confrontation that could have political consequences far beyond the embassy precinct in Tehran.

The *bacheh-ha*, no doubt believing that one cannot have too much of a good thing, want the revolution to continue forever. To most Iranians, although they may be ready for a bit more of revolutionary sacrifice, the *bacheh-ha* forever is manifestly a bit too long.

Who are the two sides in the coming confrontation? On the one side, Bani-Sadr and all those who believe that if the present situation continues, the very existence of the so-called Islamic Republic would be in danger. All the leading figures in the Khomeini-led movement could be described as members of this broad coalition.

On the other side are the *bacheh-ha*, who have just rejected a challenge by the Minachi to come forward and introduce themselves. That might sound perplexing, but the fact is that the embassy occupants, despite the weekslong glare of TV spotlights, are still unknown — even to the Revolutionary Council.

No one knows how many they are, what their names are (they use Palestinian-style code names), what universities they have enrolled in and what role they played in the struggle against the deposed shah.

Minachi's call to remember that the *bacheh-ha* form an unknown group seems to have set the public thinking. And as usual in Iran, rumormongers have stepped in to exploit the situation.

Weren't the so-called students members of secret communist conspiracies? Weren't they merely naive kids who have been won over by the CIA and are being used to subvert the Khomeini regime? How is it that the only elements and regions now supporting them are those who are known to oppose the ayatollah's regime?

Is it accidental that the *bacheh-ha* have helped destroy so many actual or potential leaders of a move towards moderation in a country already tired of internecine feuding? Aren't the Russians using the *bacheh-ha* to destroy the last vestiges of Wester influence in Iran?

These contradictory questions, most of which are obviously loaded, are now being asked by many Iranians — and not only in tea houses and bazaars. They provide a constant theme in the deliberations of the Revolutionary Council itself, with the feeling that as long as the *bacheh-ha* refuse to recognize formal authority, the whole nation would, in fact, remain their hostage.

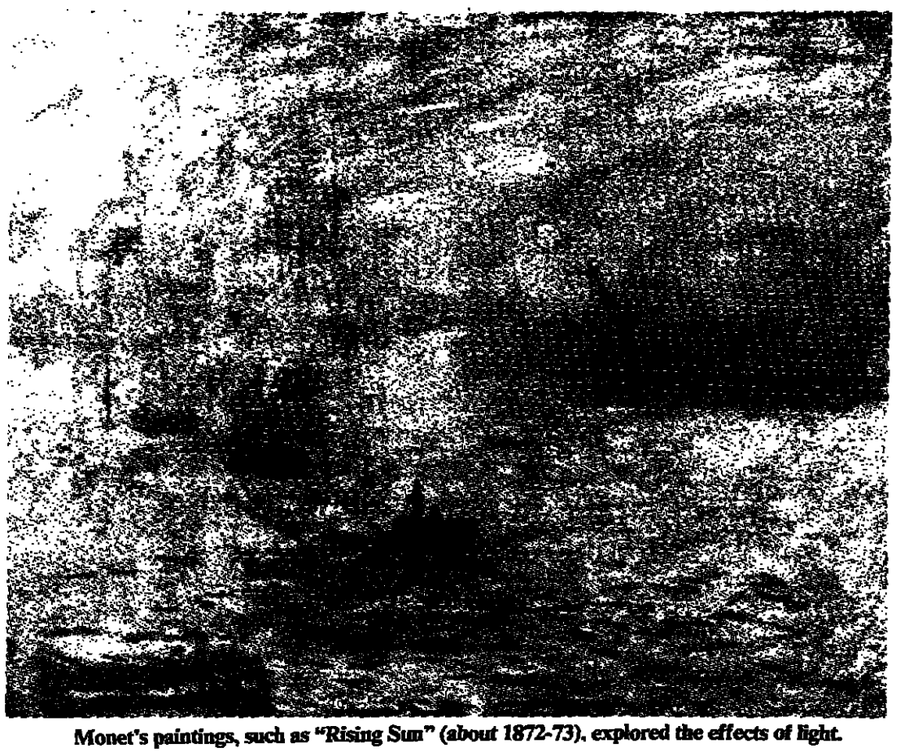
Needless to say, it is Khomeini himself who could decide the issue. He still has the power to save his president from a crushing humiliation in the confrontation with the so-called students.

Khomeini cannot be influenced by diplomacy, trade pressure, arguments, promises, threats and other weapons in the usual arsenal of international politics. But he is immensely sensitive to the mood of the crowds. That is his strength and his Achilles' heel. He would go where the crowd goes.

And if the recent presidential election has any significance, one could say that even the crowd, often assuming political expression as a mob, would now favor gradual return to some form of normalcy.

Thus the hostages might not have to spend the Iranian New Year (March 21) in captivity, and the *bacheh-ha* might have time to prepare for their exams in June. Then the real struggle for power in Iran would begin.

1980, International Herald Tribune



Monet's paintings, such as "Rising Sun" (about 1872-73), explored the effects of light.

Exhibitions

Paris Show Pays Homage to Monet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — The appearance of Monet in 19th century art is like the moment when somebody pushes back the shutters to let in the morning sun. His contemporaries, and even Courbet, were somehow unaware that the world was something more than an optic stew in various shades of black. And even today, more than 100 years after the Impressionist retina lit the canvas, the surprise remains fresh and renewable.

The "Homage to Monet" exhibition at the Grand Palais (to May 5) includes 130 paintings on loan from French museums as well as public and private collections in various parts of the world, and it affords a handsome panorama of this painter who appears so close to the peculiar genius of his age precisely because his very existence served to define this genius.

Painting landscapes seems to be among the most natural things an artist can conceivably do, and Monet is one of the utterly obvious features of our cultural topography. Yet this obviousness fades as soon as we stand back far enough to see him in the overall pattern of art history.

Ordered Reality

Every age has a selective vision of the world. A pregnant woman will suddenly notice that the streets are full of baby carriages and lined with shops that she had never seen before. So too did the artists of the Renaissance turn from the religious vision of sacred history to the equally religious vision of nature.

This is quite comprehensible if we understand art as being part of the overall human attempt to make sense out of existence. Starting with the Renaissance, (whenever that may be), we have a novel and fervent attempt to see the natural world as a significantly ordered reality in its own right. Landscape painting, then, appears as an attempt to formulate a symbol — and as a symbol it is incredibly loaded with every sort of resonance.

For a fine landscape touches on that deeply satisfying moment in which the world comes to us through every sense — the warmth of the sun, the caress of the breeze, the sounds, and scents, the colors, light and shade, the hierarchy of life itself — the running water, rustling grass and leaves, and living creatures, rustling and darting around us. In such moments we have an experience of self-awareness and awareness of the world, which such paintings can evoke with a touch of intense nostalgia. At the same time a landscape can open upon deeper perspectives and darker questions. It stands then for our universal inquiry in the freshness of its emotional emergence, and for memory, and also for areas beyond recollection, far off in childhood.

No doubt if Duerer paints an Italian hillside with olive trees, or Monet a snowy landscape in the morning sun, we are reminded of that human eye and sensibility which once, in the flow of time, took notice of the slant of light, the color of the shade and caught the moment in a bottle to hold it up to the sun. But in addition to that something utterly strange seems to occur: Our memory is suddenly extended beyond our own lifetime, we can remember that day in 1495 or in 1868 and our precise emotions in observing all the details of the instant with utmost care.

This is not meant as a convenient mystic figure of speech. Monet's vision, or Duerer's, appears to be recorded in our memory exactly as our own experience is recorded there. Now this is clearly neither the conscious purpose, nor the end of such works, but nonetheless an intriguing effect that is inseparable from them.

A more general aspect of this sort of work touches on the very nature of Monet's undertaking. He does not strike us so much as a painter of nature, but rather as a painter of time itself — and this becomes quite obvious with the sequence devoted to the cathedral of Rouen, in which he systematically and nearly scientifically sets out to catch the flow of time. But such a quasi-experimental presentation is almost too didactic, in a sense, and one can learn quite as much from the "Hay Stacks" or "Sailors at Argenteuil."

Search for Constants

Monet sets out to catch what is fleeting, the specific quality of the instant, and this makes the difference between his work and that of nearly all the earlier painters of nature. For even when they painted a storm, or a quiet evening, it was always *the* storm, *the* quiet evening, rather than *this* storm or evening. They were looking for a constant feature in one of the aspects of nature, making that particular evening into a universally valid statement for all such evenings in general.

An exception from this rule would be the work of many artists who came from northern Europe, from France and England and Germany and Russia, to learn about art in Italy during their early 20s. Most of them returned to their own countries with an incurable nostalgia for the Italian light, which somehow blended into the nostalgia for the traveling days of their young manhood. But this observation tends to confirm something that Monet makes utterly clear: Light, in an artist's sight, is time made visible.

Once this is established, we can see that an artist is free to express light through an original use of color, (yet another transposition), and to slice his time as thick or as fine as he choses (and think how thickly Cezanne sliced his!). Monet's own time is paper-thin, transparent, but it is also filled with the great breadth of his own personality, the enthusiasm of his character.

Symbolic Gesture

When Monet was dying, his longtime friend Clemenceau, who by then was 86, drove 700 kilometers by car to bid him farewell. On the day of the funeral the undertaker started draping a black cloth over the coffin. Clemenceau ordered it to be removed, took down a curtain decorated with flowers and threw it over the coffin: "No black for Monet!" he said.

The symbolic gesture was appropriate to the painter of white sunlight and *pied beauty* who led the 19th century out of the dark. It was proper too, that an old fighter like Clemenceau should not allow his friend who, all his life had consented to see the flow of light as the flow of time, to be carried off into the black timelessness of death, shrouded under the enemy's flag.

The Art Market

French Auctioneers Challenge Auction-House Grip on Experts

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — For the past three weeks, Paris auction house experts have been looking worried. They don't have to be pressed very hard to confess their troubles: They are engaged in a bitter fight with Paris auctioneers over their status, which might end up in a major upheaval on the French art market.

It started last month when the draft of a letter was circulated by the president of the Paris Chamber of Auctioneers to its members. According to sources who have read the letter, it concerns the respective roles of the auctioneers and experts and the auctioneers' wish to hire whomever they see fit as auction experts. Under the present system, this is impossible.

Up till now, in order to share your knowledge with others at Hotel Drouot auctions, your name must have been registered on the list of "Experts by Appointment to the Company of Paris Auctioneers." Most of these experts are already members of a trade association known as the Syndicat Francais des Experts Professionnels, although this is not a prerequisite. In either case, election to membership requires no degree — only the approval of your fellow experts and of the auctioneers who will be needing you. The essence of the system is cronyism.

It is the mandatory use of this list of authorized experts which has now been ditched, stripping Drouot experts of the monopoly they have enjoyed at Drouot auctions since 1945 when a governmental decree requested by the auctioneers themselves imposed the list of authorized experts. From now on, auctioneers may consult outsiders such as academics, curators from foreign museums, possibly even collectors of long standing who have often become the best specialists within their own field.

Flat Fee

Furthermore, the auctioneers want to drop the current system that gives experts varying percentages from sale proceeds, repaid to them by the auctioneer out of a 9 percent fee charged to the vendor as distinct from 16 percent auction charge paid by the buyer. Instead, experts would get a flat consultancy fee. The auctioneers also would become solely responsible for the guarantees to authenticity and condition given to the buyer compared with the current shared responsibility between auctioneer and expert.

Fundamentally, this auctioneers' plan is aimed at cutting down overhead by reducing experts' fees. Their desire is understandable. It hardly seems necessary to give an expert 3 percent to hear him say that a famous landscape by Claude Monet, the ownership of which can be traced through well-known connections right back to its origin, is the said Monet. An in-house specialist can easily gather the data.

In a growing number of cases there are *catalogues raisonnes* of a given painter's work: in order to be accepted as authentic, a painting must be listed in that catalog or certified by a recognized authority. Again 3 percent seems a lot to pay to hear the expert read a *catalogue raisonne* entry or another person's opinion.

At the bottom of the market there are a larger number of items that the expert's contribution does little to enhance. All too often, at Old Master sales, paintings are entered as "attributed to So and So" or "School of X or Y." This kind of information is useless and is followed by a statement regarding the period, which in most cases is obvious to connoisseurs.

To hear an expert tell you he hasn't got a clue as to the authorship of a work is again hardly worth 3 percent on the proceeds. The London system in which in-house experts do the basic homework and get outside opinions on delicate matters is what modern-minded auctioneers such as Jean-Louis Picard, Eric Buffetaud or Guy Loudemer would like to set up.

However, there are fields of specialization where this is not practical given the time it takes to become a specialist, in-house or not. These are the fields in which French auction experts have achieved a degree of expertise that is widely acknowledged and makes French auctions in those areas as good as and often better than English auctions.

There are even fields in which the expertise achieved by French auction experts has virtually no equivalent in the museum world.

Another point ignored by auctioneers when toying with their reform plan is that the basis for the success of London auctions is the freedom in Britain that allows any British subject or resident without a criminal record to establish an auction firm. In France, auctioneers enjoy a monopoly based on money — they buy their tenure, a rule inherited from pre-Revolutionary days — plus cronyism: They too have to be voted in by their fellow-auctioneers.

Any true reform of the French market intended to generate indispensable competition and put it on a par with London requires the adoption of the London system — complete freedom to open an auction establishment as in any other business. In France as elsewhere, auctioneering is now essentially a marketing activity far removed from its supposed and largely mythical judiciary nature.

If such reforms are approved by the ministry of justice, which has the authority over auctioneers, then the experts' countermove, of which there is serious talk, would be obvious. They could set up bureaus of associated experts covering the main fields and handle the auctions, possibly by hiring permanent auctioneers. This might give France a stronger hand in the international competition that is at the back of all this hullabaloo.

Around the Galleries

Art Provides New Image of Vikings in London

London

The Vikings, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to July 20, admission £1.40; half-price for under-16s, pensioners and students.

The popular image of the Vikings, the Scandinavian sailor/warriors who dominated Northern Europe from 800 to 1050 A.D. is of dunderheads and bullies, expert only in pillage and arson. This massive loan exhibition at the British Museum changes that image entirely. The Vikings are seen to have had a highly-organized and complex civilization, summarized in the show by the reconstruction of a complete Viking house. Like the classical Japanese, the Vikings made aesthetics an integral part of their life, applying art to all their artifacts, from the beads and jewelry of the Viking women and the arms and armor of the Viking warrior to their ornamented house posts and sculpted tombstones. For its main themes, Viking art took the gods and their attendants, and birds and especially beasts. The gods came in the form of votive images, such as the bronze of the god of fertility, Freyr; on gold plate plaques, probably intended as fertility amulets, where the god is often portrayed embracing the giantess Gerd; even depicted on the tools used in making the artifacts, as the furnace-stone that has an incised representation of the head of Loki, god of the hearth. The Valkyries, too, in one tradition maidens attending the god of war, in another maidservants to the warriors in Valhalla, are frequently represented. The development of Viking art can best be traced in the elaboration of its animal motifs. Figures representing real animals were made by the Vikings — as the bears (Tresfjorden, Norway) carved in jet imported from England, the snake pendant, also in jet (York, England) and the cat modeled in amber (Birka, Sweden). But it is with a dragon-like, semi-naturalistic, semi-heraldic beast that the Scandinavian artists were chiefly concerned. The earliest is on a group of gilt-bronze bridle mounts made early in the 9th century and found at Broa, Gotland. Here, in geometric frames, together with a highly-stylized pigeon-breasted and fan-tailed bird motif, are the long, scrolled feline in profile, the gripping beast — the favorite of the Viking artist — another scrolled feline with predominant claws which are skilfully used as part of the design. The gripping beasts appear again in the Borre (Vestfold, Norway) style. The most splendid example of that style is the gilt-silver brooch that has a double-quartet of beasts, four heads in the center, four larger heads at the corners of the quatrefoil, with bodies inextricably entwined. The Borre style overlapped Jellinge (Jutland) style, which continues the main animal motif, though now the creature has a sinuous ribbon-like body. The clearest examples of Jellinge are a bronze pendant from the Varby (Sweden) hoard and a 10th century graveslab recently unearthed at York, with an unfinished relief carving of a ribbon-beast. The motifs reach their finest in the Ringerike style (Ringerike is the type of sandstone in which some of the best examples are carved), where the leaves expand in a naturalistic manner, where the great beast paces dragon-like across the stones, or incised on the gilded windvane of a Viking ship. A fresh creature, the serpent, often battling with the great beast, makes his appearance, as on an 11th century Scandinavian tombstone found in St. Paul's Churchyard (London). The tendrilled foliage and the great beast, however, begin also to appear in conjunction with Christian motifs, as the fragments of wood paneling with saints and foliage incised, from Flatatunga, Iceland. From this point, in the middle of the 11th century the vigor and intricate nature of Viking art wanes, as the influence of Christianity, with its own particular iconography, grows. This conflict, and the ultimate victory of Christian art, is exemplified in the fragments of an incised slate churchyard cross from Andreas, Isle of Man. In the fall, "The Vikings" exhibition will open at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; and thereafter will be dispersed. So this will be the only opportunity to see it in Europe.

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Zdzislaw Ruszkowski, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W1, to Feb. 29.

This Polish-born, Cracow and Paris-trained artist has long been settled in England, and well-known here for his figurative oils, which show him to be an exceptionally subtle colorist. In this exhibition, his first exclusively of watercolors, he shows himself an equally adept colorist, with the added advantage of setting down first thoughts, which the medium offers. Best of the exhibition is a series of coastscapes around Lyme Regis; and two large interiors — a long lean still life, "The Fruits" and a profile portrait of a woman against fall-colored foliage — "The Window in Autumn."

* * *

Mary Newcomb, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London SW3, to March 1.

Newcomb, a scientist by training and a self-taught artist, makes drawings and watercolors of the landscape and life around the farmstead in Norfolk where she now lives. These are delightful and not in the least naive compositions, which have attracted the admiration of Ben Nicholson, among others.

* * *

Vanessa Pomeroy, The October Gallery, 24 Old Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London WC1, to March 8.

Pomeroy, whose first one-woman show this is, is principally a sculptress, although she includes some related paintings and drawings. A carver rather than a modeler, she works in stone for her figurative pieces, and in a mixture of man-made and natural materials for her abstracts. In both kinds she emphasizes the opposition, rather than seeking the harmony between material and form. Nevertheless, she is a young artist well worth watching.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Shanon, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Feb. 23.

Shannon applies paint to paper, tears up the various sheets and turns them into subdued, sensitive collages that are predominantly horizontal and vertical, stable and reflective, rather than built upon diagonals, and hence active and dynamic. The tone is predominantly in the blacks, greys and white, with a rare touch of color that stands out.

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Hamish Fulton, Galerie Nancy Gillespie — Elisabeth de Laage, 2 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Feb. 21.

Fulton belongs to a special breed of artists who take walks. These walks are documented by photos which he takes of natural features and presents with a terse commentary. One sequence displayed is a series of little frames with the captions but no pictures. The purpose is to be evocative, and in this Fulton is successful, even in the rarefied manner that he sometimes uses.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Photography Scene

PARIS

August Sander, Photographie Sociale — Hommes du 20ieme Siecle, Goethe Institute, 17 Avenue Iena, Paris 8, to Feb. 29.

A mine owner's son who escaped from home in order to become a photographer — one of the greatest in Germany between the two world wars — Sander has an unusual sense of organization and a fine perception. His portraits of members of just about every social, political and economic group in Germany are always in the same fashion — only the person's clothes and posture betray his origins, the background remains deceptively simple. In his group pictures, usually of workers and peasants, the background play an important part in the whole composition. His work, acclaimed internationally, was not appreciated by the Nazis, who destroyed his book, "A Face of Time," along with most of the negatives. He turned his camera towards landscape photography, but in 1944, 50,000 of his negatives were destroyed during a bombing. What was saved serves today as one of the most important photographic document of Germany during the '20s and '30s.

* * *

Mario Giacomelli, Galerie Delpire, 13 Rue De L'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Feb. 23.

Giacomelli works on three different subjects, landscapes, monks and the old, the sick and the paralized at Lourdes. Each is treated differently though all are characterized by exceptional printing and an extraordinary sense of composition. This is particularly obvious in his pictures of the landscapes and monks, while the Lourdes series is more conventional. His Italian landscapes are alive and breathing. His skillful use of high contrast is rewarding and his pictures almost achieve a third dimension. He contrasts the monks visually at play in their long black robes against snow covered courtyards surrounded by the white stones of the monastery, as well as thematically in child-like scenes opposed to their usual seriousness and vocation. His use of a slow shutter speed enhances the sense of the monks' movement.

* * *

Lewis Hine, La Remise Du Parc, 2 Impasse des Bourdonnais, Paris 1, to Feb. 20.

At the beginning of the century, Hine was one of the first photographers to concentrate on child labor. Although most of the pictures here are the original prints, the show fails to put together Hine's best. The pictures on show are only those items that are for sale.

* * *

Georges Rodger, FNAC Montparnasse, 136 Rue de Rennes, Paris 6, to March 8.

Rodger is one of the few photographers who returned from Africa with pictures that are not the documents of an amateur ethnologist. His photographs, mostly portraits of his Masai friends in Kenya, are almost placeless and timeless. They are the result of a relationship that the former World War II photographer established years ago with a member of the tribe. They show the faces of the Masai during an initiation to adulthood, a ceremony where only relatives and friends are normally accepted. The faces are filled with appreciation, calmness and serenity. It is a personal album in which the photographer and the subject know each other so well that the subjects are almost unaware that they are being photographed.

— C.G. CUPIC

Dance

More Ballet at La Scala

By Brendan Fitzgerald

MILAN, Feb. 15 (IHT) — Recognizing expanding public demand for dance in Italy, La Scala has greatly increased the ratio of ballet to opera for the current season. The second dance bill of 1980, "Miss Julie" and "Eagle's Nest" (a world premiere), was staged here this week.

Both ballets have a narrative base, but where in "Miss Julie" dramatic coherence dominates the dance, it's influence in "Eagle's Nest" is more benign, becoming a guideline among narrative episodes where movement structure often impinges on rapt abstraction.

"Miss Julie," based on August Strindberg's play, is Swedish choreographer Birgit Cullberg's best know ballet. Set to music by Ture Rangstrom it was first danced in 1950 but it is new to La Scala, which insured public interest by casting Rudolf Nureyev as the butler who seduces Miss Julie, the daughter of the aristocratic household where he is employed.

Julie, whose restless and rebel spirit impells her own seduction, realizes too late that loss of chastity entails loss of caste. In a final act of mistress-servant authority she has the butler help her kill herself.

Incisive Presence

A subject bursting with suppressed tensions, "Miss Julie" can be a vehicle for explosive drama and dancing. Nureyev brings it incisive presence and some taut episodes but the bond between him and his Miss Julie is not the smouldering obsession that it should be.

Anna Razzi is at her best in the more external passages such as the midsummer night festival when she joins the carousing servants, but in her Miss Julie tension and desperation are too blandly suggested to disturb, or to distract attention from the excessive length of Cullberg's ballet.

"Eagles's Nest" is a symbolic symphony of movement set by Luciano Fallo to music by Michael Kamen. Its theme is the Americanization of two young Italian immigrants, who gradually lose their cultural roots to the glittering wings of the American eagle.

For probably symbolic purposes the eagle is golden, not bald. It rises from a bright brass bed at the beginning of the ballet and, in an instance of Falco's frank use of vernacular movements, bathes its head at a washstand. Fortunately it is a fascinating bird to watch. Davide Bombana's fluid movements and elegant line endow this eagle with dignity and prevent it from seeming ludicrous.

Striking Imagery

"Eagle's Nest" lasts almost an hour. Falco dances the role of Francesco, the father, with Luciana Savignano as Carmela, the mother. They meet at a kind of Ellis Island and from there Falco's mural of the immigrant's adventure and assimilation is depicted with striking imagery but a limited vocabulary of movement.

Michael Kamen's score seems more Mexican than Italian in its rhythms and motifs but it suits Francesco's purposes well enough to sustain his lyrical stage pictures, most of which originate in Falco's sensuous duets with Savignano and in the solos. In fact Savignano has never seemed so convincingly motivated or so dramatically communicative before.

Falco's epic intentions are conveyed with an austerity abetted by Rocco Bufano's costumes and settings. Except for a great band of red and white stripes and another of star spangled blue, the settings are nonexistent.

Francesco's life in the new land and his capitulations to its purposes are shown in his struggle for work and for influence over his own children. Carmela assimilates better, eventually winning acceptance from a bevy of Betsy Rosses and ending up in bed with the golden eagle.

Opera

'Giovanna d'Arco' Is Success in Parma

By William Weaver

PARMA, Italy, Feb. 15 (IHT) — The historic Teatro Regio here is currently celebrating its 150th anniversary. Unfortunately, the festive season got off to a bad start when a performance of "La Traviata" was so roundly booed that the soprano refused to sing the last act, which had to be canceled.

Since then, however, the notoriously ferocious Parma audience has calmed down, and the current production — Verdi's rarely seen "Giovanna d'Arco" — has been received with enthusiasm.

The only previous production of this work here was in 1859, so the revival obviously was a good idea. First presented at La Scala in 1845, "Giovanna d'Arco" belongs to the early years of Verdi's career and like some other operas of that period, when the successful young composer was exploiting his success rapidly, the score contains scenes that sound routine, with others that bear the unmistakable Verdian imprint. That imprint is evident also in the sure pace, the skillfully gauged impact of the drama.

Michelangelo Veltri conducted with a perceptible feeling for the drama and an unabashed pleasure in Verdi's martial enthusiasm. The local orchestra played well (the woodwinds were particularly praiseworthy in their long, exposed passages in the overture).

The chorus was less secure, but still managed to give an adequate idea of its tricky music. This opera dates from the time when Verdi was known as the "father of choruses," and he regularly provided ample, often unconventional choral scenes in his operas.

The soprano Angeles Gulin is something of a Parma discovery and remains a favorite here. Amply proportioned, she has also a big, generous, sometimes unruly voice. On several occasions, she missed the pathos that is in the part (as in the prison scene), but she delivered her two main arias effectively and, in the death scene (Verdi's Joan dies not at the stake, but of battle wounds), she was properly moving.

The tenor Gianni Bavaglio, replacing an indisposed Gianfranco Cecchele, was rather wooden in his movements. His voice is small, constricted, but he used it generally with taste.

More interesting was the warm baritone of Carlo Boyagian, who sang the role of Giacomo (Joan's father). In this usually ungrateful part, this artist — except for some intonation trouble at the beginning — managed to create a convincing character and also to sing with affecting style. The largest ovation of the evening was his.

The production seen here was created in collaboration with other theaters of the region and hence designed to travel. The sets by Carlo Savi were therefore simple: some versatile columns, a drawbridge, choir stalls. Most of the time they worked (though the audience's imagination had to work harder, to conceive the garden of Act I). Filippo Crivelli's staging was also simple and serviceable, except for the deploying of Joan's supposedly invisible voices, here at time all too visible.

To mark its anniversary, the Regio also has mounted a fascinating show of old documents and prints in the upper foyer.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, February 16-17, 1980

U.S. Envoy's Meeting with EEC Seeks to Defuse Trade Tensions

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — The phrase "crisis management" has crept into the vocabulary both of the European Economic Community and U.S. officials who are trying to resolve a growing list of transatlantic trade disputes. Both sides insist that a full-scale trade war is unthinkable.

At the same time, the officials recognize the dangers of confrontation and hope that U.S. Special Representative Reuben Askew's visit to Brussels next week can help defuse building tensions.

No one expects Mr. Askew and his counterparts, notably EEC External Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp, Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon and Agriculture Commissioner Finn Olav Gundelach, to strike any hard bargains. Nevertheless, some diplomats are hoping that they might reach some understandings on how best to cope with quarrels over steel, textiles and other sensitive products.

The talks, described as exploratory, are also certain to cover the complex question of trade policy toward the Soviet Union and the implementation of the new GATT accord.

One EEC official said that Western Europe and the United States have kept in close touch on virtually every troublesome issue that arose in the final 18 months of the GATT negotiations. "It's extremely important for us to keep doing this in the post-GATT period," he said, suggesting that Mr. Askew's trip was a welcome step in that direction.

"None of the problems we'll be looking at is in itself insuperable, but together they could just get out of hand," he said. "This is a situation which requires crisis management."

Several sources interviewed said that they believed this meant trying to settle each squabble on its own merits. "There aren't any direct links," one said.

The same sources rejected the possibility of an EEC-U.S. trade war. An American diplomat termed talk of a trade war "sensationalist rubbish."

By general agreement, steel ranks as the No. 1 source of friction between the two sides, with U.S. producers threatening a "truckload" of antidumping actions and Common Market industry fearful of huge cuts in its exports.

"Steel's probably bigger than all the others put together," an EEC official said. He said the Europeans did not particularly like the U.S. trigger price, a two-year-old device intended to protect steelmakers against "unfairly" priced foreign imports, mechanism that sets minimum prices on imports. But, he said they could live with it.

Their real fear, he said, was of antidumping cases that could "hand the whole market over to the Japanese."

An American source insisted that Washington would not negotiate with Brussels on steel "because we don't have anything to negotiate. We have a legal position."

Nevertheless, he conceded that President Carter had been holding back companies and that he retains enough political clout to keep them at bay, for some time longer. The implication seemed to be that European concessions on other trade matters might encourage Mr. Carter to strive for an acceptable compromise on steel.

For example, it has been suggested that the EEC might display caution in granting relief to synthetic fiber producers, mostly British, hard-hit by a flood of cheap U.S. imports.

One official said that while steel and textiles could not be directly linked, a "parallelism of interests might be worked out."

Barre Warns Askew

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — French Premier Raymond Barre warned Mr. Askew against the dangers to world commercial relations that might result from what France considers to be signs of U.S. protectionism, officials said today.

Mr. Barre, they said, especially emphasized what he called protectionist tendencies in steel and aircraft production. The premier thus apparently underlined continued French dismay over attempts to bar the European airbus, built by Airbus Industries, a largely French-led consortium, from the U.S. market, and attempts by U.S. steelmakers to block European steel imports, sources said.

Mr. Askew said that although he considered his meeting with the premier "very useful," he was not very optimistic about the possibility of achieving a compromise to prevent U.S. steelmakers from lodging an antidumping complaint against the EEC.

Administration Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The Carter Administration has told the steel industry that the trigger price mechanism will be suspended if the industry files huge antidumping suits, as it has threatened to.

The administration is now involved in sensitive interagency discussions on a response to the industry over demands for trade, tax and regulatory relief. The issue is arising now because the administration is prepared to fix a new trigger price level for the second quarter by Feb. 15. As of late today, there was no decision.

A spokesman for U.S. Steel said that no decision had been reached yet on filing the antidumping suit.



Michael Kelland

People in Business

Citibank has named Senior Vice President **Michael Kelland** Athens-based head of institutional banking in the Middle East and Africa. Senior Vice President **Fenton Talbott** has been appointed London-based head of the European Division of Citibank's individual banking activity.

* * *

Donald Bell has been appointed director of manufacturing operations for Monsanto's Europe-Africa area, succeeding **John Tuley**, who returns to the United States.

* * *

Vice President **Berardino del Bene** has been named vice president and general manager of the Milan branch of Bankers Trust.

* * *

Associate General Director **James Frost** has been named general director of Chemical Bank in Paris, succeeding **Edward O'Neal**, who returns to New York as administrative director of Chemical International.

* * *

City Investing has named President **Peter Huang** president and chief operating officer and President **Stephen O'Neil** vice chairman.

* * *

Senior Vice President **Ronald McMeekin** has been named manager of Crocker Bank's Europe-Middle East-Africa area administration in London, succeeding **J.H. Dethero**, who returns to the bank's San Francisco headquarters.

Fed Raises Discount Rate to 13%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — In another effort to bring inflation under control, the Federal Reserve Board early today approved an increase in the discount rate to 13 percent from 12 percent, effective immediately.

The Fed's announcement followed on the heels of a report that U.S. wholesale prices surged 1.6 percent in January, the sharpest rise in five years, and were up 13 percent from a year earlier. The discount rate rise also shortly preceded a report by the Fed that the nation's industries increased output 0.3 percent in January.

The Fed said that it "has been particularly concerned that recent economic developments, including the large increase in the price of imported oil, are adding to inflationary pressures and may lead to further destabilizing pricing decisions. These developments underscore the need to take such measures as may be required to maintain firm control over growth of money and credit."

The Fed said that in making the change in the discount rate — the cost for banks borrowing from the central bank — the board acted on requests from the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Cleveland and San Francisco. It was the first increase in the discount rate since the rise to 12 percent from 11 percent on Oct. 8, which was part of Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's anti-inflation package.

Bonds Plunge

After the discount rate hike, long-term Treasury bonds dropped nearly 2 points. The Treasury's 11¾ percent bonds of 2010 fell about 1⅝ points to 96 15/16 bid 97 3/16 asked where their yield of about 12.1 percent pierces the 12-percent level for the first time. Older corporate bonds were marked down an average 1¼ points.

Wells Fargo Bank raised its prime lending rate to 15½ percent from 15¼ percent. Money market analysts expect the move to spread. They noted that Morgan Guaranty Trust raised its broker loan rate to 15½ percent from 15 percent and a number of banks sharply increased their certificate of deposit rates, which some banks use in a formula for setting prime.

Commodity prices slumped with the price gold falling $10.50 to $660 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange in New York. Copper, which recently soared to record highs, fell 5.7 cents a pound to $1.34.

The dollar gained against most major currencies and the pound sterling slipped lower in quiet European foreign exchange trading. Dealers said that while the dollar was given a lift by the Fed's action, the wholesale price report offset the advantage somewhat.

Private financial analysts increasingly had been expecting a discount rate boost by the Fed, with many contending that credit costs still had not become a deterrent in view of inflation. At the new rate of 13 percent, analysts have been noting that the rate just about matches the 1979 pace of the consumer price index increase.

Some of the more pessimistic private analysts have been saying that one more significant increase in interest rates might be the last for a while, figuring that more direct controls to regulate the volume of credit would be tried if rates still do not dampen credit expansion.

The Labor Department said the seasonally adjusted 1.6-percent rise in producer prices of finished goods in January was the largest monthly increase since the 2 percent in November, 1974. It compared with a rise of 0.9 percent in December.

Prices of finished foods fell 0.8 percent in January after a 0.2-percent rise in December and were 5.1-percent higher than a year earlier. The department attributed the rise to sharply higher prices for energy goods, capital equipment and consumer goods other than food and energy.

Finished goods prices for durables jumped an adjusted 3.2 percent in January, the largest monthly increase since the department began keeping these figures in 1967, following an increase of 1.6 percent in December. Much of this acceleration was caused by a 54.6-percent increase in household flatware and a 22.5-percent jump in precious-metal jewelry.

Output Rises

Before seasonal adjustment, the producer price index for finished goods rose 1.9 percent in January to 232.1 percent of the 1967 average.

The producer price index for intermediate goods rose an adjusted 2.8 percent in January, the largest monthly rise since an increase of 4.6 percent in August 1974. These prices rose 1.1 percent in December.

Producer prices for crude goods fell 0.9 percent last month after rising 1.3 percent in December.

The Fed reported that the seasonally adjusted 0.3-percent rise in industrial production in January followed a downward revised 0.1-percent gain for December, leaving the index at 152.7 percent of its 1967 average, or 0.8-percent higher than a year earlier. The December increase had originally been estimated at 0.3 percent.

The board said production of consumer goods fell 0.3 percent in January after showing no change in December and was 1.5-percent below a year earlier. Auto assemblies fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6 million units in January, a decline of 11 percent from December.

Consumer durable goods production fell 2.2 percent in January after a decline of 1.1 percent in December. Production of nondurable consumer goods rose 0.4 percent in January after a 0.5-percent rise in December. The Fed said gains in the consumer fuels and chemical products sectors were responsible for the increase.

ome Forex Dealers Use alse Data, Panel Reports

W YORK, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — of the participants in the multion-dollar foreign exchange et suspect each other of pro- g false rates.

at was the rather embarrassed ag of the Group of 30, a pri- international panel of officials senior financial executives led Johannes Witteveen, former of the International Monetary

its initial report, the group — ced by the Rockefeller Foun- n — surveyed about 20 big national corporations and 35 banks about how things are in the era of "managed float- exchange rates. In general, the found that they had "adapted to the exigencies."

n among the "more serious" cts mentioned, the report said, he allegation that some banks the newer means of communica- " such as video rate-display ens, to "manipulate the market putting in false inputs."

Innocent Mishandling

videntially concerned that the disure could lead to unwanted regon, panel members emphasized news conference that misunderlings and innocent mishandling well have caused the suspicions that that would not be unique e currency market. "I don't frankly, that it's a big prob- said Dennis Weatherstone, itive committee chairman of an Guaranty Trust.

casionally, Mr. Weatherstone there may have been a "situawhere a trader pays more at- n to trading then to updating reen," so that someone else re- n an obsolete rate and "then s he's been misled."

e market is "very, very comve," so that anyone who ts to get a snowball rolling" gh false information would it very difficult to trigger a , contended Scott Pardee, the York Federal Reserve bank's currency chief and also a panel member.

Foreign-exchange traders in all countries "absolutely" agree that starting false rumors is unethical, Mr. Weatherstone said, although Mr. Pardee added that whether providing false rates would violate any U.S. law is "very murky."

The New York Fed does, he said, "serve as a conduit to the authorities in Washington whenever we hear anything that might affect the national interest," such as rumors of assassinations. Usually, he said, the Fed can confirm or refute many such rumors "in a matter of minutes."

Some replies to the questionnaire said that some very large banks in the U.S. and Europe and big Japanese trading companies have gained oligopolistic market power that lets a "very few" of them set exchange-rate trends. But this suspicion, the report counters, could result from a confusion between large trades, which big banks naturally handle for big customers, and the "use or misuse" of a bank"s own funds.

The more volatile swings since the end of fixed exchange rates in 1973 have not prompted the "elimination, deferral or reduction of any foreign direct investment," the survey found. But a minority of companies said the fluctuations have raised the cost of doing business internationally, and a few said they have raised prices in response. "So if there is a cost on all this, it is on the broad economy," said Mr. Pardee.

Among other points made in the survey were that U.S. participants welcome heavy intervention by central banks, presumably because these smooth the gyrations, but that Singapore bankers oppose intervention; that the increase in younger and less experienced dealers increases rate volatility; that sharp rate movements usefully pressure governments to change economic policies, but that currency futures trading is "destabilizing."

Big Board Prices Post Losses for 2d Day

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted losses across a broad front for the second straight session as investor concerns with inflation and rising interest rates dominated.

Analysts said a continuation of yesterday's profit-taking was partly to blame, as was news that January wholesale prices rose 1.6 percent, the steepest rise in five years, and that the Federal Reserve increased the discount rate one point to 13 percent.

But stocks were suffering only moderate losses until Wells Fargo raised its prime rate to 15½ percent from 15¼ percent.

The Dow Jones industrials finished off about nine points after a late partial recovery. The average had been about six points lower for much of the session until the Wells Fargo prime rate rise, when it fell 13 points below yesterday's close.

Meantime, the Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. M-1a money supply rose $3.7 billion in the Feb. 6 week to $376 billion from 373.1 billion. The month's average $373.4 billion showed a 5.1 percent rise from the previous quarter.

M-1b rose $3.9 billion to $393 billion and the average $389.1 billion showed a 5.1 percent rise.

Harold Berg, chairman of Getty Oil, said that if successfully completed a key well that has reached a "very critical depth and looks promising" could prove the existence of the first commercial gas field in the Baltimore Canyon area off the Atlantic Coast. The well is being drilled by Texaco, which has a 31.5 percent interest in the area, and Getty the second largest.

U.S. Steel Corp. said that it has entered into a letter of intent with Heidelberger Zement of Heidelburg, Germany, for the sale of its University Atlas Cement division for more than $100 million. The proposed sale is subject to final agreement and the approval of the boards of both companies. The sales volume from the continuing operations of this division, which employs about 1,100 people, is about $150 million a year.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Bancwest Corp. to 37½ cents, Texas Utilities to 44, Warnaco to 20, Madison Gas & Electric to 41 and Loctite Co. to 14.

U.S. Anti-Import Fever High, Aimed at Japanese Cars

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. auto industry's 20-year-long losing battle against imported cars could soon move into Congress. Anti-import fever is soaring, most of it aimed at the major Japanese automakers. The powerful United Auto Workers Union is threatening to seek legislation curbing large foreign automakers, particularly the Japanese, if they do not quickly promise to change the way they do business in the U.S.

U.S. automakers have not yet officially appealed for government regulation, but they are increasingly attaching conditions to their once-sacred "free trade" declarations. One top Detroit executive has informally proposed immediate quotas to slash imports 35 percent, and others are joining in a rising chorus of complaint about booming sales of imported autos.

Last year, almost 1 in 4 American car buyers purchased an import — a record 2.3 million imported cars in all; more than two-thirds of them were Japanese autos. This year's total is expected to be even higher. More than $12 billion a year in business is thus lost by Detroit at a time when domestic-car sales are on the skids with 172,000 auto workers currently on layoff.

"It's easy to understand the protectionist sentiment building in the country," said Lee Iacocca, Chrysler chairman. "I'm not sure we can avoid legislation in this area."

But others insist that it must be avoided. The international political battle that is thus shaping up over imports could be a lot rougher than anything that has taken place so far in the showrooms. Millions of Americans obviously like foreign cars, and thousands earn their living by selling and servicing them. If imports were limited, there would not be any assurance that domestic sales would automatically take their place. Some experts also fear that U.S. restrictions on foreign cars could unravel the intricate fabric of trade relationships.

Complaints about imports are not new. Automakers have been trying to combat the imports ever since foreign-car sales hit 10 percent of the U.S. market in 1959. But the import tide has kept rising despite successive waves of U.S. cars developed to counter foreign cars, a federal investigation of import pricing, and efforts to talk leading importers into voluntarily holding down shipments to the United States.

"We got promises, promises, promises, but no action . . .now we're going to take off the gloves," said Douglas Fraser, president of the UAW.

The labor leader has been in Japan all week to present his position to officials: either restrain imports to the United States and make a commitment to build cars in the United States, or face restrictive legislation. He ended his talks in Japan yesterday without having received any commitments, although there were reports that the government would urge Toyota and Nissan to follow Honda's example and produce some cars in the United States.

But Mr. Fraser has got plenty of support in the United States, and not just from auto men. In a recent speech in Detroit, David Roderick, U.S. Steel Corp. chairman, resurrected charges that the Japanese are pricing their cars in the United States illegally below what they charge in Japan.

Japanese importers vehemently deny that and note that they were specifically cleared of such charges a few years ago. But some Detroit auto men contend that Japanese tax practices permit Japanese producers to slip low prices through loopholes in trade agreements.

Others in Detroit complain that importers are taking advantage of a temporarily dazed opponent. "No one wants to duck fair competition," said Mr. Iacocca, "but the imports are having a field day because the market changed faster than anyone could anticipate." While U.S. makers prepare to turn out more-competitive small cars, the foreign cars keep making a killing, Mr. Iacocca complained.

Auto workers, angry in the belief that their jobs may be threatened, are ready to picket foreign-car showrooms all over the country, one UAW leader said. Unemployed auto workers last month did picket the Detroit auto show to protest import exhibitors.

Some 140,000 people, representing a $2 billion annual payroll, are employed in importing, selling and servicing foreign cars. Some 7,000 local dealerships also depend on foreign cars for part or all of their revenues.

But sales of domestic cars would not automatically replace sales of excluded foreign cars.

Even a one-for-one substitution of American for imported cars could carry a penalty for the economy. "Import cars probably save the country millions of gallons of fuel each year," said Alvin Hagen, marketing manager of Toyota Motor Sales USA; leading Japanese cars average 25 to 50 percent better fuel economy than the major U.S. makes.

Even if everyone agreed that restricting foreign automakers would help more than hurt, finding a legislative answer would not be simple. The UAW is threatening to push for a law that would have the effect of forcing foreign producers selling more than 200,000 cars a year in the United States to build U.S. plants.

The UAW figures that such a system would offset jobs lost in U.S. facilities; Detroit automakers embrace the idea believing that the production in the U.S. would push up foreign-auto prices.

Still, many in Congress may be reluctant to ride to the auto industry's rescue. "What is the government's responsibility for maintaining an industry that has shown so little corporate foresight?" asked a Senate Finance Committee staff member, referring to Detroit's slowness in switching to small cars. "Maybe it deserves what it is getting."

World Trade Expands 7% During 1979, GATT Says

From Agency Dispatches

NEVA, Feb. 15 — The volume international trade should con- to expand this year but at a short of the nearly 7 percent ded in 1979, according to a staff study published yesterday by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The economists of the 84-nation trade agency based their forecast on the expectation that the long-awaited U.S. recession would be "mild and of not more than average duration." This type of business slowdown, they said, should rule out a "generalized" recession among the major industrial countries.

Trade volume expanded 6 percent in 1978.

Because of inflation and shifting exchange rates, international trade has continued to expand more rapidly in dollar terms than in volume. The value of world trade rose 16 percent in 1978 and then 25 percent in 1979, to more than $1.6 trillion, GATT said.

While half the growth of world trade in 1978 was due to the depreciation of the dollar, GATT said, this had less effect in 1979.

But world production growth slowed to about 3 percent in 1979 from 4 percent in 1978, GATT said.

With the return of double-digit inflation in several industrial countries and the reversal of the downward price trend in others, the short-term economic outlook was termed "not encouraging."

The study urged national policymakers, in their fight against inflation, to take measures to increase the ability of a country to adapt to changing economic conditions.

"Allowing domestic energy prices to reflect world market prices is one important example," it said. The study added that nations should resist the introduction of new controls, including those that would restrict imports.

The decrease in world production was a result of a decline in agricultural production in the Eastern trading area — mainly cereal production in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and some developing nations such as India, caused by particularly bad weather.

"World agricultural output declined for the first time since 1972 and for only the second time since World War II," GATT said.

However, world output of manufactured goods was estimated to have increased in 1979 by the same rate as the preceding year — 5 percent — while world mining output grew by 2 percent. Global petroleum production increased by approximately 4 percent in 1979 compared with 2-percent growth in 1978.

Industrialized countries as a whole increased their gross domestic product by some 4 percent in 1979 — the same growth rate as for 1978 — reflecting a slower growth in North America.

Western nations also increased their GDP by about the same rate as the previous year but several European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries and Japan registered accelerated GDP growth rates.

GATT said industrial countries' combined imports rose by 28 percent in value and about 8 percent in volume in 1979. Exports from these nations rose 20 percent in value and 7 percent in volume.

The volume of exports from the United States showed the fastest expansion — nearly 15 percent — and the country had the lowest growth in imports of 1 percent.

OPEC countries increased their export earnings by about 40 percent in 1979 and exceeded $200 billion for the first time.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

ed States

Emhart

	1979	1978
nue.....	443.8	366.3
ls.....	5.66	19.53
hare.....	0.46	1.62
ar	1979	1978
nue.....	1,570.	1,350.
ls.....	53.68	70.15
hare.....	4.38	5.93

Genesco

	1980	1979
nue.....	221.0	277.7
ls.....	6.20	7.03
hare.....	0.42	0.48
alf	1980	1979
nue.....	448.5	560.9
ls.....	9.52	9.68
hare.....	0.61	0.62

Hormel (Geo. A)

	1980	1979
nue.....	327.8	339.4
ls.....	12.19	7.36
hare.....	2.54	1.53

Sunbeam

	1980	1979
nue.....	436.9	420.9
ls.....	15.72	23.40
hare.....	1.05	1.57
nths	1980	1979
nue.....	1,100.	1,000.
ls.....	36.33	41.02
hare.....	2.44	2.76

Texas Utilities

	1979	1978
ue.....	413.4	358.4
.....	39.01	39.76
hare.....	0.44	0.49
	1979	1978
ue.....	1,760.	1,600.
.....	211.15	200.74
hare	2.45	2.54

UAL

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,200.	1,000.
Profits.....	12.56loss	16.54
Per Share.....	—	0.63
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,800.	4,000.
Profits.....	72.81loss	302.55
Per Share.....	—	11.93

Union Carbide

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,400.	2,100.
Profits.....	131.7	127.9
Per Share.....	1.99	1.97
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	9,200.	7,900.
Profits.....	556.2	394.3
Per Share.....	8.47	6.09

White Motor

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	315.5	300.0
Profits.....	6.27 loss	7.13
Per share.....	—	0.84
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,240.	1,110.
Profits.....	6.37	0.33
Per share.....	0.67	—

Australia

Broken Hill Proprietary

High Nov. 30	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,766.	1,422.
Profits.....	142.87	86.6
Per Share.....	0.531	0.388

Norway

Norsk Hydro

1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue.....	6,000.	3,980.
Profits.....	1,850.	954.

Chrysler to Slash Product Development

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler is slashing nearly $1.5 billion from its product development programs through 1985, reflecting the no. 3 automaker's increasing concern over whether it can obtain all of the financing it needs in the next few years for the broad new product plans it previously announced.

Meanwhile, in the last few weeks, Chrysler has obtained enough new money and concessions from a variety of sources to postpone from the beginning of April to later in the second quarter the time it expects to start tapping the $1.5 billion in loan guarantees approved by Congress late last year.

Overall, it is understood the company recently decided to pare its 1980-85 capital-spending forecast to $10.6 billion from the more than $12.1-billion figure presented to the government during the debate over the Chryser aid package. The latest cost-cutting steps are expected to be spelled out in documents to be submitted to federal officials later this month.

The new product strategy is not a clearcut retreat from Chrysler's decision to remain a full-line manufacturer. The latest plans, however, indicate that Chrysler may scrimp on some product plans, and intends to cut back outlays for certain new engines. It also plans to reduce major engineering and manufacturing expenses by modifying certain existing car designs instead of coming out with as many separate, largely independent designs as once scheduled.

The automaker's immediate cash crunch has apparently eased, partly because its sales of cars to dealers in January were better than it originally projected. Also, cash needs have been aided by deferment of $150 million due to suppliers, financing of Japanese imports by Mitsubishi Motors and the $100-million loan from PSA Peugeot-Citroen.

By April, Chrysler wants to have a much more complicated $2-billion package of commitments from banks, suppliers, state governments and other sources completed so it can qualify for federal loan guarantees. It is this long-term money, essential for the company's new product plans, that is still a problem — particularly the portions expected from banks and institutional lenders.

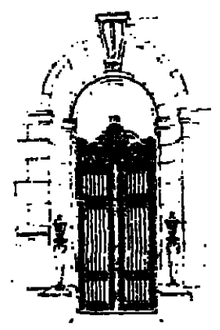
If Chrysler succeeds in reducing its money needs as it plans and manages to assemble the bulk of the $2 billion in new financing mandated by Congress, it hopes it will not have to reach as deeply into the separate federal-loan-guarantee kitty. Several sources said the company currently thinks it might have to draw a maximum of $500 million in federally backed loans this year, instead of the $750 million once anticipated.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Feb. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
42¼	29⅞	ACF 2.24	5.6	7	204	41⅛	39¾	39¾	—1⅛
18⅜	14¼	AMF 1.24	8.4	6	228	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
20½	12½	AM Intl .28	1.6	115	584	17¾	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.4	38	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	31⅞	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	66	34¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
54⅞	23½	ASA 3.15e	6.8		1335	47	44¾	46¼	—1
12⅛	8½	ATO .60	5.1	4	53	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	17	AVX s .25	.9	14	150	29½	28	28¾	— ⅛
43⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	13	328	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ⅜
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	4.5	7	20	31½	31	31	— ⅜
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¾	AdaEx 1.49e	11.		63	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.1	16	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
46⅞	30⅞	AMD n		16	141	44⅛	42⅝	43	— ⅞
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.4	5	915	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	— ⅝
28¼	19¼	Ahmons 1.20	6.3	4	59	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			60	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
43⅛	25	AirPrd .80	2.0	11	447	41⅞	40⅝	40¾	—1
28¼	18	AirbFrt 1.20	5.9	9	208	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
17½	11¾	Akzona .80	5.1	7	106	16	15½	15⅝	
8⅝	6½	AlaP dpl.87	13.		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
87½	66	AlaP pf 9	14.		z100	65⅝	d65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
92	70	AlaP pf 9.44	14.		z2300	70⅝	d69⅝	69½	—3
80	61	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z10	61½	61½	61½	
15¼	13⅞	Alagsco 1.48	10.	8	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
51⅞	16	Alaskin .80	1.6	36	501	50	47⅝	49¾	+1⅝
36	27	Albany s 1	3.3	9	9	30½	30	30½	+ ½
10¼	6⅞	Alberto .36	4.0	10	39	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅜
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1	7	52	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
66⅛	32⅝	AlconA 2.40	4.1	6	587	58¾	58	58⅝	— ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.68	5.1	6	10	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Alexdr .40	5.9	7	48	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCp 1.08a	4.0	6	25	27⅛	26½	27	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	AlgCp pf2.86	13.		3	22⅝	22¼	22½	
37⅜	15⅞	AlgLud 1.40	3.9	5	69	36¼	35¼	35⅞	— ⅝
56¾	31⅝	AlgLd pf 3	5.5		41	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	18½	AlgLd pf2.19	12.		12	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
18	14⅞	AllgPw 1.80	13.	6	163	14⅜	d14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp s 1	6.8	6	8	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan .60	1.1	20	51	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
61⅞	28¾	AlldCh 2	3.5		616	57⅞	56⅞	57¾	— ¼
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	6.7	6	38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22¼	12	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	21	AlldStr 1.70	7.9	5	583	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅞	AllisCh 2	6.8	5	944	29⅞	d29⅛	29½	— ½
18⅝	12	AlirAu .64b	3.9	9	34	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
21⅝	14⅞	AlphPr .72	4.5	5	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
70	48⅞	Alcoa 3.20	4.8	5	1152	68½	66½	66⅝	—2⅛
35	16⅞	AmlSug 1	3.1	11	47	32⅝	32	32¼	—1⅛
59½	35½	Amax s 2.40	4.4	8	779	57⅛	54	54½	—3
76½	45½	Amax pf 3	4.2		61	73	72	72	—3
32¼	19	Amrce 1.32	5.5	5	18	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
61½	26⅞	AHess 1.60	2.8	5	934	57⅞	55⅝	56¾	— ⅛
132½	59½	AHes pf3.50	2.8		2	123½	122½	123½	— ½
14	9¼	AmAir .40	3.8	3	417	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			71	4	3⅞	3⅞	
20½	15⅝	AAir pf 2.18	14.		31	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	7.0	8	25	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
69⅝	48½	ABrnds 5.50	8.4	5	119	66⅝	65⅝	65¾	— ½
33½	25½	ABrd pf2.75	11.		25	25½	d25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
35¼	28⅞	ABrd pf2.67	8.0		49	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.7	6	786	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	13	ABldM .78	5.0	7	8	15½	15½	15½	
41⅛	32⅛	AmCan 2.90	9.0	5	530	33	d32	32¼	— ⅝
7⅞	3	ACentry		7	76	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
36⅛	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	2692	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅝	AmDistl		51	95	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
25½	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.8	8	61	19⅝	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	AEIPw 2.22	13.	7	662	17¼	d17	17⅛	— ⅛
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.3	6	3062	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	AFamil .60b	6.0	4	79	10⅛	10	10	
22½	16⅝	AGIBd 2e	13.		96	16⅛	d15⅞	16	— ⅛
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.44a	6.5		x38	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
38⅞	25⅝	AGnIns 1	2.8	5	42	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
38⅛	26⅛	AGin pf .90	2.5		2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
16½	10⅛	AHeritLf .48	3.6	8	106	13¾	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	5.2	6	148	22⅛	21½	21½	— ¾
29½	24⅞	AHome 1.60	6.1	10	2408	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
35⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.5	11	356	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½
11⅝	8	AmInvt .40a	3.5	8	68	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.2	13	284	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	
9½	5½	AmMotrs .07e	.8	4	782	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ¼
54⅞	36	ANatR 3.20	6.2	12	274	53	50⅞	51¾	—2⅛
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	4.0	4	33	20½	20	20¼	— ½
19⅝	11⅞	AShip .80	4.5	20	17	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
58⅝	39½	AStand 3.60	6.8	6	83	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
10¼	6¾	ASterll .32	3.9	9	76	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	44	27½	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	47½	AmStr pf			x6	d45½		45½	— ½
64¾	50⅛	ATT 5	9.9	6	3170	51⅞	50⅝	50¾	— ⅞
67⅝	52⅝	ATT pf 4	7.5		13	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ½
47⅝	37	ATT pf 3.64	9.9		341	37¼	d36¾	36⅞	— ½
49½	38⅛	ATT pf 3.74	9.9		201	38⅛	d37⅝	37¾	— ⅝
14⅞	11	AWatWk .96	7.8	5	21	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
12⅞	9¾	AWat pf1.25	12.		z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	16	Ameron 1.20	5.7	6	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.5	5	x53	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Ametek s 1	4.1	11	74	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
31¾	17⅝	Amfac 1.32	4.5	7	202	30¼	28⅞	29½	— ½
41	29½	AMPInc 1	2.6	12	118	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	13½	Ampco .60a	2.1	8	6	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
22½	14¼	Ampex .20	1.0	10	120	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AmrepCp		17	553	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1¼
24⅝	14⅝	Amstar 1.35	6.0	9	109	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Amst pf .68	11.		6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
44¾	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.3	7	124	41⅜	41	41¼	
25	14¾	Analog s		17	38	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
18¾	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	6.7	6	11	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.7	6	40	24½	23⅝	23¾	— ⅞
8⅛	5½	Angelica .34	4.6	7	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
33¼	10	Anixter .40	1.2	10	184	32¼	30	32¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.1	15	62	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	ApldDig		9	56	9	8¾	8¾	
17⅞	7⅝	ApplMg		12	139	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+1¼
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	4.7	6	65	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
37½	29	Arcat pf 2	5.7		2	35	34½	35	+1
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	7.3		2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
39⅝	16½	ArchrD .20b	.6	15	392	34⅜	33⅛	34⅛	— ½
11¾	4	ArctEn .10e	2.4		39	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
21	16⅝	ArizPS 2	12.	6	253	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
109	96½	AriPpf 10.70	11.		z50	97	97	97	— ¼
12⅝	8	ArkBst .60	5.9		26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22½	ArkLG s1.24	4.4	11	383	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅝
4	1⅜	ArlenRty			246	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅛	Armada		6	62	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ¼
32⅞	19	Armco 1.50	4.9	4	217	31⅞	30¼	30⅞	— ⅞
42	26	Arm pf 2.10	5.4		15	39⅜	38¾	38⅞	—2¼
53	41¾	Armr pf4.75	11.		z10	42	42	42	
19	14⅜	ArmCk 1.10	7.3	4	188	15⅛	15	15⅛	
44½	36	ArmC pf3.75	10.		z50	37	37	37	+1
24⅝	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.6	4	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp 1b	4.4	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
33	9⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	6	93	24⅞	23½	24½	
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	8.7	5	54	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
24½	20	Arvin pf 2	9.0		3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	2.0	6	1248	53¼	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅛
45½	32⅝	AshlOil 2.20	5.6	6	50	40⅛	39⅛	39¼	— ⅝
42¼	38½	AshlO pf4.50	12.		250	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
23⅛	15¾	AsdDG 1.50	7.7	6	126	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅞	Athlone 1.40	7.3	17	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	11.	7	38	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
105¼	57¾	AtlRich 3.40	3.5	10	1595	98⅝	96	97¼	—3¼
45	37	AtlRc pf3.75	9.9		z160	38	38	38	+1
126¼	69	AtlRc pf2.80	2.4		19	117⅞	116¾	116¾	—4
24⅝	11¾	AtlasCp			51	20⅛	19	19	—1⅛
41	28⅝	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	72	37¾	37⅛	37½	
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.9	3	449	25	24⅛	24¼	—1
59	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.5		8	50	49	49	—2
74	49⅞	Avco pf 4.20	6.9		2	61½	61	61	—3⅛
23⅛	15½	Avery .72	3.3	9	91	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
31⅞	16⅝	Avnet .80	2.6	8	392	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
53¼	34	Avon 2.80	8.1	8	1681	35	34⅛	34¾	+ ⅜
28½	10	Avdin		16	81	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ¼
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Liq 52c			2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	BT Mtg			56	2	2	2	
14⅛	7	Bache .50a	3.7	10	239	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
70½	31¼	Bakrlnt .40	.9	20	359	67¾	67	67	— ½
24⅛	16½	Baldor s .20	1.1	11	19	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
40½	20¼	BaldwU 1.20	3.4	6	43	35¾	35	35¼	— ¼
60	30½	BldU pf 2.06	3.9		2	52½	52½	52½	— ½
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	5.6	5	20	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
48⅜	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	20	771	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞	— ¼
26	20⅞	BallGE 2.44	12.	6	65	21	d20¾	20¾	— ⅛
43	18¼	BanCal 1.12	3.0	8	443	38⅜	35	37½	+2
19⅞	12¼	Bandag .60	3.2	9	78	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt .80	2.8	5	156	29⅞	28	28⅛	—1⅜
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.8	5	36	35½	35	35	— ½
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.6	4	22	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
30⅞	23⅝	BnkAm 1.32	5.7	6	1187	23⅝	d23⅛	23¼	— ⅝
48⅛	33⅝	BankTr 3.30	7.7	5	67	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
28	22¾	BkTr pf2.50	11.		33	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Banner .14	1.0	18	182	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
58⅝	25⅝	Barber 1.60	3.1	12	76	51⅝	50	51	+ ½
15⅝	11	BardCR .36	2.3	11	1043	u16	14⅝	16	+1
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4	5	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
22¼	18⅝	BarnBk n 1	4.4	6	x63	u22⅛	22½	22¼	+ ¼
27⅞	14⅜	BarryWr .52	1.9	13	60	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
40	23⅞	Bausch s 1	2.6	12	303	38⅝	36⅝	38	+1⅛
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv .64	1.6	12	3720	40	38½	39⅞	+1½
10⅛	3½	BayCalP			36	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	18¼	BaySIG 2.20	8.9	7	15	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14	9¼	BaykClp .48	3.5	7	x24	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
38	26⅛	Bearing .92	3.2	8	51	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
24½	19⅞	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	7	843	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
49½	40¼	Beat pf 3.38	8.0		6	42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ⅜
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	16	456	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
36½	27⅝	BectnD .92	2.8	10	215	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ⅜
16	5⅛	Beker		8	350	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
50	25½	BelcoPt 1	2.2	8	240	46⅞	45⅝	46¼	— ⅜
30⅝	21⅛	Belden 1.60	5.7	5	45	28⅛	28	28¼	
29⅞	14⅜	BellHow .96	3.6	16	207	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
15	6⅛	Bellind .20a	1.6	7	157	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	15⅝	BelCd g s1.64			40	17	16⅝	17	
30½	21⅛	Bemis 1.40	5.0	5	1	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
55⅞	36⅛	Bendix 2.84	5.4	7	440	52⅝	51⅜	52⅛	—1⅛
32⅛	21⅞	BenfCp 2	9.2	5	138	22	d21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
45½	34¼	Benef pf4.30	12.		1	35	35	35	+ ¼
47	35	Benef pf4.50	12.		z70	38	37	37	—1
26½	20	Benef pf2.50	13.		z20	20	20	20	
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB		36	760	11⅛	11	11½	
7¼	3	BerkeyP		13	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
29⅞	18½	BestPd .24	1.3	6	354	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ¼
26¼	19½	BethStl 1.60	6.4	7	737	25⅜	24⅝	25	— ⅜
47⅞	32⅝	BigThr .88	1.9	15	393	47⅛	46⅝	47	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅞	Binney .92	4.2	10	39	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
29¼	16⅝	BlsFSL s.80	4.1	5	25	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
25¼	18½	BlockDr .76	3.5	9	680	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ¼
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.4	6	61	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	BlissL 1.10	5.6	6	39	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.2	10	25	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
37⅝	22⅝	BlueB 1.80	5.0	6	136	37	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
5¼	3⅛	BobbieBr		5	52	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
68⅝	37⅛	Boeing s1.80	2.9	8	2317	62⅛	60⅞	62¼	+2
42½	29¼	BoiseC 1.50	3.9	6	193	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	22¼	Borden 1.82	8.0	5	258	22⅜	d22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
42⅝	27⅛	BorgW 2.30	5.5	6	444	42	41⅛	42	
8⅝	4⅛	Bormns .20e	4.4	8	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
24¼	19⅝	BosEd 2.72	13.	6	54	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
84¾	69	BosE pf8.88	13.		z200	70	70	70	—1
11⅞	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		1268	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
14	11	BosE pr1.46	13.		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13¾	6¼	BranlH .20	2.2		330	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅞	BrigSt 1.20a	5.1	7	238	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
39¼	31	BristM 1.44	4.3	10	820	33¼	32⅝	33¼	
38½	19	BritPet 1.02e	2.7	8	1146	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	— ¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	7.3	7	17	14¾	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
25	18¾	BkyUG 2.22	11.	7	11	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
26½	21	BkUG pf2.47	12.		4	21	21	21	
30⅛	16¾	BwnSh 1	3.5	6	41	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
30	9⅝	Brown .30	1.1	8	33	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	4	17	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	BwnFer .70	4.3	10	190	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .90	6.3	6	234	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
30	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	8.3		4	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	3.1	11	217	32⅝	29⅞	32⅜	+1⅞
25	16½	BucyEr .86	4.1	8	730	21¾	21¼	21¼	
6⅛	4¾	BudgC pf.60	12.		4	5	5	5	
19½	15⅞	BulFor s 1	6.4	8	8	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	9¼	Bundy 1	9.2	7	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
19½	15¼	BunkrH 1.96	13.		9	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	19	BunkR 1.20	4.2	8	46	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
32	22⅝	BnkR pf1.50	5.4		28	28¼	28	28	—1⅛
20	15	Burlind 1.40	7.9	7	309	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
80⅞	38	BurlNo 2.10	3.0	5	594	71¾	70	70⅞	—1⅛
7½	5	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		5	6	5⅞	6	
71½	37½	BrlNo pf2.85	4.5		12	63¼	62¾	62¾	—1⅛
35½	21¼	Burndy 1	2.9	10	48	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
8⅝	3	BrnsRL		22	537	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
87½	64⅝	Burrgh 2.60	3.5	10	698	75⅝	74⅞	75	— ½
30¼	14	Butlrin s.80	2.9	7	20	27⅝	27½	27½	— ½
18¼	8⅝	Butles		89	229	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅝
		— C—C—C —							
43⅞	27	CBI Indsta	2.5	14	308	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	— ½
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.5	7	753	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
11¼	6	CCI		6	222	9¼	9	9½	
12⅝	6⅞	CLC		34	28	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	CNA Fn		4	314	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.1		5	21½	21½	21½	
11⅞	9⅛	CNAI 1.14a	12.		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC 3	4.6	9	183	66	65⅝	65¾	— ⅜
16¾	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	CTS .80	4.8	8	66	20⅞	20	20¼	
68⅝	34	CabotC 2	3.0	8	120	67	66½	66⅞	— ½
21⅝	9⅝	Cadence		6	14	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ¼
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		24	1022	16⅛	15¼	16⅛	
49¾	15⅛	Callhn .50a	1.2	17	186	43⅝	42	43¼	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅞	CamerB		7	14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
35½	17	CmRL g s.60a	1.9		185	31⅞	31	31¼	— ½
34⅞	27¾	CamSp 1.90	6.6	7	246	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
27⅞	19⅞	CampT 1.08	4.3	9	6	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	20½	CdPac g1.70e			252	39⅞	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
18	10⅝	CanalR .64	3.8	20	20	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29¼	18½	CannonMls 1.20b	4.7	7	46	26⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ⅝
49⅞	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	10	445	49⅝	48	48	—1½
24⅞	18¾	CapHold 1.08	5.8	6	1036	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Caring g.10		13	448	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.6	6	39	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
29½	21⅞	Carnal 1.50	5.5	8	1193	27⅝	24	27⅝	+3¼
8⅞	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	5.0	6	88	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅞	CarPw 2.08	12.	9	778	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
28⅛	20¾	CarP pf2.67	12.		5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
35⅝	24⅛	CarTec 1.90	5.4	7	89	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
13⅛	10¼	CarrGn .79e	6.3		41	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	5.7	6	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
20⅛	15¼	CartHw 1.10	7.1	6	301	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
34½	26⅝	CartHw pf 2	7.7		5	26½	d26	26	—1
8¼	6½	CartWal .40	5.2	8	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	CascNG .92	8.7	6	10	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
19	13	CastlCk .60b	5.3	13	x90	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
61⅞	49⅛	CatrpT 2.10	3.7	10	852	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp .75	4.8	5	40	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
50	39⅜	Celanse 3.20	7.0	5	61	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
48¼	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		4	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Cenco		7	218	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
48	18¾	Centex .25	.6	15	60	43	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜
16½	12½	CenSoW 1.58	12.	5	1116	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
20¼	17½	CenHud 2.16	13.	5	11	17⅛	d17	17	— ½
17½	14¼	CenllLt 1.70	13.	6	x141	14	d13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
14⅛	11	CenlIPS 1.36	12.	6	58	11¼	11	11	— ¼
65	23½	CenLoE 2	3.2	11	98	62½	62⅛	62⅝	— ⅜
16	12⅜	CenMPw 1.64	12.	6	17	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
21¾	11	CenSoya .84	4.2	10	1140	20	18⅝	20	+ ½
28¾	23	CenTel 2	8.7	7	205	23⅝	23½	23¾	
54⅝	30¾	CentrDat 1b	2.7	12	120	37⅝	36⅞	37½	+ ⅜
8⅝	6¾	CntryTel .62	8.1	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	Crt-teed .90	6.5	11	48	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
27⅛	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.2	10	75	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½
28¾	21	Chmpln 1.40	5.4	6	712	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ½
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	8.1	7	x156	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
50	6⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.5	3	1051	40⅝	38⅝	39⅞	— ½
45⅝	1⅝	ChartCo wt			128	31⅝	30⅛	30⅞	— ½
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			85	20⅝	19⅞	20	
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd .80e	7.4		33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.80	7.4	4	579	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
14½	9	Chelsea .60b	6.4	4	13	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.2	4	745	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	—1
22¾	17½	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		7	21	21	21	— ¼
25⅛	18½	ChesVa s.84	3.4	35	22	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	20⅞	ChesPn 1.28	5.8	9	282	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ¼
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	7.4	5	150	32½	31½	31½	—1¼
19⅞	8½	ChiMlw		14	66	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
29⅝	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.6	5	32	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	ChkFull .10e	2.4	7	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25	10⅝	ChrisCft .52t	2.4	10	73	22½	22	22	— ⅜
13⅜	5½	Chrism .40e	3.3	8	37	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
26½	17	Chroma 1.10	4.6	6	95	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	5½	Chrysler			1326	10	9½	9¾	+ ¼
6	2	Chrys wt			395	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	8½	Chrys pf			143	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	20½	ChurCh .60	2.5	8	173	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
30¾	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.1	5	15	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
20¾	15½	CinGE 1.96	13.	6	321	15½	d15⅛	15½	
37⅝	18	CinMil s .80	2.3	9	162	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
26¼	20¼	Citicrp 1.30	6.1	5	2645	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
112½	53¾	CitiesSv 4	3.9	8	326	103½	100⅛	102¾	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	CityInv 1.21	6.9	3	196	17½	17¼	17½	
2⅞	1	CityInv wt			21	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
34	23	CityIn pf 2	7.5		14	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
45	35	ClarkE 2.20	6.3	5	106	35⅝	d34⅝	34⅝	— ¾
52⅝	16	ClarkOil .80a	2.1	4	321	41⅝	40⅞	41	—1
37⅞	27¼	ClvClf 1.40a	3.8	7	36	37	36¼	36⅝	— ¾
19⅝	15⅝	ClevEl 2	13.	7	250	15⅝	d15¼	15⅝	
81¾	60½	ClvEl pf7.56	13.		z70	60	d60	60	— ½
11¼	6⅞	Clevepk .60	7.7	16	96	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Clorox .76	7.7	6	145	10	9⅞	9⅞	
12½	8½	CluettPe .68	7.4	5	79	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	CluettP pf 1	11.		4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Coachm			12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33¾	20¼	CoastlCp .40	1.4	6	1044	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	— ½
7⅞	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.5	8	685	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	31½	CocaCl 1.96	5.8	10	734	34⅝	33⅝	34	
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	4.8	6	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
16⅝	10½	ColeNl .72	5.4	6	1	13¾	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
7¼	3	Coleco			246	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
18¾	12⅞	ColgPal 1.08	8.3	6	2399	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	CollAik .72	9.3	5	48	7⅞	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	CollinF .32	2.8	5	70	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
27	18½	ColPen 1.40	6.5	5	84	21½	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
54	34	Coltind 2.90	5.7	6	92	51¼	50⅝	51	—1
42¾	28	Colt pf 1.60	4.0		4	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅞
44½	25⅝	ColGas 2.56	6.0	10	810	43	42⅝	42½	— ⅜
57¾	51⅞	ColGs pf5.48	10.		2	53½	53½	53½	
37¼	18½	ColuPct .42e	1.2	10	164	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	
26⅛	20¼	ColSOh 2.32	11.	7	61	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
105	91	CSO pf10.52	11.		z170	100	99	100	+ ½
28	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	8.7		16	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
64¼	34⅛	CmbEn 2.40	4.0	10	201	61½	60½	60½	— ¾
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07i			217	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
17	14⅝	Comdis n.28	2.0	9	49	14⅝	d14¼	14¼	— ⅛
26¾	19⅞	CmwE 2.60	13.	8	613	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
20¼	15⅝	CwE pf 1.42	9.4		7	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
20½	14⅝	CwE pf 1.90	13.		18	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
103½	98	CwE pf11.70	12.		z7500	96¼	d96⅝	96⅝	—1¼
26¾	19⅝	CwE pf 2.37	12.		29	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
28⅞	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		51	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.0	8	81	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	15⅝	CoPsyc .60	1.9	15	83	33⅛	31⅝	31⅝	—2
22¼	15¼	ComPS 1.88	13.	6	5	15	d14¾	15	— ⅛
48⅝	26⅞	Compgr .28	1.0	8	122	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
24¼	10½	CompScl		15	472	21½	20⅞	21	— ½
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s		30	227	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	—1
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.34	6.9	6	12	u19⅝	19⅜	19½	
40½	25¼	ConeMl 2	5.1	5	22	39⅛	38¾	39	+ ⅛
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	4.0	5	395	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	ConnM 2	8.3	16	28	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	30	Conoco 1.90	3.4	7	1876	56	55⅛	55½	—1
24⅛	12½	Conroc .80	3.5	55	74	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	21	ConEd 2.68	13.	5	547	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
50	39¼	ConE pf 5	13.		6	39⅝	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
27¼	21½	ConFds 1.76	7.9	6	315	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.8		13	57⅝	57½	57½	— ⅛
28¼	22⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.5	5	367	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
48¾	36	CnsNG 3.24	6.9	8	163	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅜
23⅝	17⅝	ConsPw 2.36	13.	5	661	17¾	d17½	17½	— ⅛

3 p.m. Stocks

Because of technical problems, we are unable to publish Wall Street closing prices. These are 3 p.m. prices..

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
42	31	CnPw pf4.16	14.		y140	30	d30	30	— ⅞
44½	34¼	CnPw pf4.50	13.		y140	35	d33½	35	+1⅛
24¾	18½	CnPw pr2.50	13.		x85	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
21¾	16½	CnPw pr2.23	14.		x25	16⅛	d15⅞	15⅞	— ½
34	18	CnPw pf2.43	14.		x13	17⅜	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
17½	7¼	ContAir .40	4.1		x450	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	5	ContCop		6	92	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
28⅞	24	CntlCorp 2.20	8.6	5	x363	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
62½	53	CtlC pfA2.50	4.5		x1	55½	55½	55½	—6⅝
32⅝	26	CntlGrp 2.40	8.2	6	487	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅜
24½	18	CntGp pf 2	11.		33	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
49	38⅝	CntGp pf4.50	12.		34	38½	d38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
30⅛	24	Contlll 1.60	6.6	5	499	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
17⅞	13⅜	ContTel 1.36	9.5	7	703	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
62½	28⅞	CtlData .60	1.0	9	1119	59¼	58½	58⅞	— ⅜
48½	38	CnDt pf 4.50	12.		z240	38½	38	38	—1
31⅝	26	Conwd 1.70	5.3	8	6	u32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
10⅛	4½	CookUn .15e	2.7	11	866	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
74½	46¼	Coopln 1.84	2.6	10	254	73¾	72	72	—1½
42½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.1		226	41½	41	41	—1
26¼	18⅞	CoopLab .60	2.6	11	353	23½	22½	22¾	— ½
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	7.2	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25¼	18¼	Copelnd .92	3.8	12	4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Cordura .40	7.2	11	117	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅝	12⅝	Coreln s.72	2.7	9	73	u27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
65	49⅝	CornG 2.12	3.9	8	151	54⅝	54⅛	54¼	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅝	CorrBlk 1.56	5.9	9	92	27⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ¼
26	19¼	Cowles 1	4.1	19	37	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
11⅞	6⅝	Craig .061		21	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	28	Crane 1.60a	3.8	6	70	42½	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅝	CredtF .50	5.3	6	59	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅞	CrockN 2	7.3	3	172	28	27⅝	27½	— ½
27¼	21⅜	CrckN pf2.18	9.8		4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
22¼	14	CrmpK 1.20	6.2	6	7	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
21	17⅜	CrouHl s.92	4.4	9	71	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
35½	26⅞	CrwnCk		6	129	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	32½	CrwZel 2.10	4.1	10	1491	52	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅛
60¾	35½	CrumF 2.52	4.7	5	26	53½	53⅛	53½	— ½
13½	6⅞	Culbro			9	8½	8½	8½	
39¼	27⅞	CumEn 1.80	5.5	5	101	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
13	9	CunnDrg .40	3.8	9	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
31	13⅝	CurtW .80	2.9	7	268	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
38½	22⅝	CurtW A 2	5.6		2	36	36	36	—1
29⅞	17½	Cyclops .88	3.3	4	53	27	26½	26½	— ½
		— D—D—D —							
12⅛	7	DPF		3	114	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅝	Damon .20	3.3	61	78	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅝	DanRiv 1.12	6.4	5	75	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
30¼	22⅝	DanaCp 1.56	5.9	5	186	26½	26	26½	
28⅝	16⅝	Daniel .30	1.1	12	105	27⅝	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	37⅛	Dartind 2	4.9	6	518	41⅝	40½	40½	—1⅛
49¼	37	Dart pf 2	4.9		3	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅜
74½	46	DataGen		13	187	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	— ⅜
48⅛	26⅞	DataTer .30	1.1	9	638	27	d26½	26¾	— ¼
120	67⅝	Datapnt		17	64	116⅝	115	116½	+ ¼
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	4.1	3	48	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
49⅛	36½	DaytHd 1.80	3.9	7	208	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅛
17¼	13⅝	DaytPL 1.74	13.	7	80	13⅞	d13½	13⅝	— ⅛
41½	33¼	Deere 1.80	5.5	7	795	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
14	11⅛	DelmP 1.48	13.	6	86	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
47⅞	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.3	7	2416	36⅛	d35⅝	35⅞	— ⅝
17	8⅞	Deltona		5	86	15	14½	14½	— ¼
21¾	16⅛	DenMf s1.16	6.1	7	47	19	18⅞	19	
23⅝	13⅝	Dennys .88	6.4	5	57	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	— ⅜
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.2	10	19	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10	DeSoto 1	7.2	8	26	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
15⅝	12¼	DetEd 1.60	13.	7	251	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
90	71	DetE pf9.32	13.		z50	71⅝	71¾	71¾	— ¼
75½	57½	DetE pf7.45	13.		z20	57½	57½	57½	
25¾	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
25⅝	20⅝	DE pfB 2.75	13.		5	21	21	21	— ⅛
21¾	16⅛	DetE pr2.28	14.		14	16½	d16	16⅛	
25⅝	19¾	Dexter 1	4.9	9	77	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
15⅝	8⅛	DiGior .56	4.8	7	59	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
26½	16⅝	DialCp 1.20	6.6	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Dialnt 2.20b	5.2	9	53	43	42¼	42⅜	— ⅜
36¾	19⅝	DiamS 1.60	4.7	10	1153	35	33⅝	34⅜	— ⅜
38⅝	18⅜	Diebold .70	1.9	11	68	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
79⅝	48⅝	DigitalEq		16	817	76⅝	75⅛	76¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8½	Dillingm .60	4.4	7	185	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Dillon s 1.08	6.4	9	15	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
48⅛	33	Disney .72	1.6	12	380	45½	44⅛	45¼	— ⅜
8¾	2⅝	Divrsfdln		11	146	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	DivrsMtg			371	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	4.8	12	208	14¼	14	14¼	
27	12⅜	Documat		16	42	13⅝	12⅞	13	
73¾	34⅝	Dome g s.50	.8		210	68⅝	65½	66¼	—1⅜
24	18¾	Donald n.60	2.9	8	15	21⅛	21	21	
6½	3¼	DonLJ .14	2.4	13	136	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
31	25½	Donnly 1.14	3.9	9	80	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
20	12½	Dorsey .75	5.0	5	155	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
40⅝	27⅝	Dover s .86	2.2	12	35	38⅝	38	38½	
39¼	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	4.4	8	2456	37¼	35½	36½	—1
49½	32½	DowJn 1.60	3.8	13	20	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1¼
38⅝	23⅝	Dravo 1.36	3.6	11	158	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
63½	36¼	Dresr 2.20	3.9	10	1672	61⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—2⅛
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.72	12.		9	14½	14½	14½	
23¾	13¼	Drevfs .40a	2.6	8	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	37	duPont s 2a	5.0	22	1360	40⅝	40	40¼	
20⅛	15⅝	DukeP 1.92	12.	6	510	16	15⅞	15⅞	
90⅝	67	Duke pf 8.20	12.		z40	67	d66	66	—1½
85⅝	62	Duke pf 7.80	12.		z50	64	64	64	+ ⅜
28	22½	Duke pf 2.69	13.		59	22½	d21⅛	21½	—1⅛
46⅜	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.0	14	29	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	204	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	Duq pfA2.10	11.		z220	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	15½	Duq pr K2.10	13.		1	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	Duq pr 2.31	13.		z500	18¼	17½	17½	
27½	22½	Duq pr 2.75	12.		z200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
76½	60⅝	Duq pf 7.20	12.		z200	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
13⅛	7⅝	DutchB .18	1.5	22	27	12½	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10	1.4	11	34	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
		— E—E—E —							
32⅞	23½	EGG s		19	206	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	EMI		78	81	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
46⅝	22⅝	E Sys s 1	2.3	14	39	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅜
25⅛	19⅝	EagleP .88	4.5	6	36	20⅛	19½	19½	— ½
21¼	15	Easco 1.20	7.3	7	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	EastAir		4	316	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
24½	19	EsAir pf2.69	14.		7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
26½	15⅝	EastGF .92	3.8	11	486	24⅝	24	24	— ½
15½	11	EastUtl 1.60	14.	7	35	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
66⅝	44	EsKod 2.40a	5.1	8	3075	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	
29⅝	23⅞	Eaton s 1.72	6.6	4	66	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	2.6	12	289	17½	16⅞	17	—1
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.9	10	71	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.2	6	3	26	25½	25½	— ¾
25⅛	13½	Edwrd .60a	2.5	6	71	24¼	23½	24¼	
30½	16⅝	ElPaso 1.40	5.6	9	x2040	27	25⅞	26⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	18½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		4	19	19	19	
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCp .24	1.9	8	33	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
11½	5½	ElecAssc		15	93	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
28	18⅝	EDS 1	3.8	13	2	26	26	26	
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg		41	223	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	EMM pf			6	9	9	9	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Elgin 1.60	7.6	7	42	21½	20⅞	21	— ¼
7⅞	3½	Elixir		12	127	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
39	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	4.8	10	x212	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		15	234	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
23¾	14⅛	EmryA 1	6.9	18	184	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
41¾	27⅝	Emhart 2.40	8.1	7	137	29⅝	28⅞	29½	— ⅛
15¾	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	13.	7	13	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
36⅛	15½	EmpGas .50	1.5	8	24	34⅛	33½	33½	—1
38⅝	25⅝	EngMC s		9	1164	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	— ⅜
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.6	6	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
34⅝	17¼	Ensrch 1.56	5.0	12	564	31⅝	31	31¼	— ⅜
187	99	Ens pf 10.32	10.		z200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Entex s .80	4.4	9	271	18⅞	17⅞	18	— ½
23⅝	12⅝	Envrtec 1	7.5		75	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
24½	19	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	x40	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11½	8⅜	Equimk .96	9.0	7	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅜	EqutG s1.64	5.6	7	20	29⅛	29	29⅛	
20⅝	14	EsqLf 2	14.	8	95	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
35½	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	5.6	7	647	33⅝	32½	32¾	— ⅜
23⅝	12⅞	Esquire .70	5.0	4	21	14½	14	14	— ⅜
14⅜	10⅝	EssexCh .80	6.8	5	35	12⅛	11¾	11⅝	
40	13⅝	Estrlin .80	2.1	10	92	37½	37¼	37½	
30½	22¼	Ethyl 1.50	5.0	6	82	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	EvanP 1.60a	7.8	5	108	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
14	10⅝	Evan pf1.40	12.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19¾	16⅛	Evan pf2.10	13.		2	16¼	d16	16	— ⅛
45½	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	4.2	9	113	45½	44½	45¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	14¼	Excisr 1.77e	12.		26	14½	14¼	14¼	
67⅝	49⅛	Exxon 4.80	7.5	7	2510	64⅝	63⅝	63⅞	—1
		— F—F—F —							
31⅛	23	FMC 1.40	5.1	6	228	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
40	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.3		5	36½	35½	35½	— ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .48	3.6	12	115	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
8	4½	FabrlCtr .28	5.6	5	25	5	5	5	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	FacetEnt .15e	2.4	88	61	6¼	6	6⅛	
57⅞	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.4	8	126	49⅝	49	49¾	+ ½
15	8⅝	FairmtF .76	5.4	11	3	14	14	14	
15⅝	10⅝	FamDlr .40	3.2	6	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
16	11⅝	FrWstFn		3	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf			29	4	4	4	
3¼	3	Fedders			187	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.4	7	4	37⅛	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
65½	21	FedExpr		15	791	56	53⅝	54¼	— ⅝
20¼	14¼	FdMog s1.08	6.6	5	28	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
19⅝	14	FedNM 1.28	9.0	5	2798	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
35	20⅝	FedPB 1	2.9	10	135	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	26½	FPap pf1.20	2.8		5	42½	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
21	12⅛	FdSignls 1	5.1	8	18	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
32⅝	25	FedDSt 1.70	7.0	6	466	25	d24	24	— ⅝
26	19	Ferro 1.20	5.7	5	47	21¼	21	21	— ⅝
13⅞	8	FldFin .60	7.1	3	90	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
34½	29⅝	FldUnl 2.80	9.5	5	100	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅜
37⅜	25	Fldcst 1.40a	5.2	4	12	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
18⅞	8¼	Flimwy .20b	2.2	7	168	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Flimwy pf			7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
19	11	FinCpA .50	3.4	5	15	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
19½	12⅞	FinSBar 1	7.8	4	29	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	FinlFed 1.40	4.6	6	62	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅞
13⅝	8⅛	Firestn .60	6.9	6	462	9	8½	8⅝	— ¼
21¾	12½	FtChrt .80	6.3	4	569	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	— ⅝
19⅞	14	FstChic 1.20	8.2	5	237	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
42½	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	3.8	7	21	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	— ⅛
42⅝	31⅛	FtIntBn 1.50	3.9	8	148	39½	38¼	38½	—1½
37½	12	FstMiss .50	1.4	21	292	36⅛	35	36	— ⅝
33⅝	25⅝	FstNBo 2.20	7.2	4	429	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
25⅛	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	10.	5	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
15	7⅞	FstPa .44	5.6	5	415	8⅛	d 7⅛	7⅝	— ⅝
3	1⅜	FstPa wt			80	1⅝	1½	1½	
2⅛	1½	FtPaMtg			13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	10⅝	FtUnRt 1.28	7.3	18	15	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
8⅜	6⅛	FtVaBk .52	7.6	5	42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
29⅛	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.3	5	65	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
29	19⅝	FischM 1.50	5.5	7	11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds .40	4.5		58	9	8⅞	8⅞	
24½	14⅛	FishrSci .52	2.4	7	39	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
11½	7	FleetEnt .52	6.1	10	210	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
20¼	15⅛	Fleming 1	5.3	8	73	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	FlexlV .80	4.7	5	72	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15	11¼	Flexi pf 1.61	14.		12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
68	46⅛	FloECst .10e	.2	4	33	66⅝	64½	65	—2⅝
28⅞	22⅛	FlaPL 2.40	11.	5	1261	22⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	—1
32⅝	26	FlaPow 3	12.	6	140	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
49½	27⅞	FlaStl 1.80	4.0	5	11	45⅝	45	45½	— ½
64⅞	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.0	15	313	61	59⅝	59⅞	—1⅜
26⅞	16⅞	FooteC 1.70	7.1	8	10	24¼	24	24	— ¼
45⅝	29⅝	FordM 4	13.	3	1274	32⅝	31⅜	31⅛	— ¾
30⅞	17⅞	ForMK 2	8.1	5	346	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	12.		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
47¼	38⅛	FrtHow 1.48	3.5	9	51	42½	41⅝	42	— ½
30⅛	18⅛	FosWh s.640	2.3	10	227	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞	— ¼
14	5⅝	Fotomat			74	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
48⅞	29⅝	FourPhs		11	102	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
14¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	5.8	7	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
44⅞	29⅝	Foxbro 1.38	3.2	9	112	43⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1
11⅞	6⅝	FrankM .40	4.3	5	219	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	
70⅞	30	FrptMn s1.50	2.3	14	473	66⅝	64⅝	65⅝	—1⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Frigtrn .30	3.0	9	72	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
40	26¼	Fruehf 2.40	8.1	4	285	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
22⅛	9⅝	Fuqua .50	2.5	5	495	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Fuqa pf1.25	6.9		27	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —							
13	9¼	GAF .68	6.5	6	91	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅝	GAF pf 1.20	8.6		13	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
46	24¾	GATX 2	5.5	7	115	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅜
49⅜	34⅛	GCA s .20	.5	30	111	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7	GDV		4	46	12½	12¼	12½	
6⅞	3⅝	GF Eqp		24	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
28	15⅛	GK Tec 1.30	5.0	6	165	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ½
34	22½	GK pf 1.94	6.1		11	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
3⅞	2	GMR Pr			27	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
42⅝	30⅝	GalvHo n.40	1.2	18	61	41	40½	41	+ ½
36⅞	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.5	6	73	33½	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	39½	Gannett 2	4.6	12	56	43⅞	43⅝	43¾	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.0	5	75	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	7.6	5	12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.5	6	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12	6⅝	Gatewy .60	4.9	6	54	u12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
59⅝	35½	GearhtO .36	.7	27	58	55⅝	55	55	—2
37⅝	23⅞	Geico 1.20	4.6	6	67	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
30	20⅝	GemCo			8	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17½	14	Gemln 1.80	13.		3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GAInv 2.12e	15.		52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
68½	42⅝	GnAmO .60b	.9	22	156	66½	65⅝	66¼	— ¼
17⅜	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.3	4	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17½	6¼	GenCare		17	21	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅜	GCinm s .68	3.2	10	682	22⅝	21⅞	21½	— ⅝
85¼	27⅝	GDyns 1.20	1.7	10	966	72⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
95	50	GDyn pf4.25	5.2		4	82	82	82	—3
57½	45	GenEl 2.80	5.4	8	2179	53½	51½	52	—2
37	28	GnFds 2	7.0	6	985	28⅝	d27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
47	27⅝	GnGth 1.57e	3.8	29	131	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	
23¼	13¼	GnHost .70	3.8	2	127	18⅛	18	18¼	— ⅜
54	27¾	GnInst .80	1.6	9	977	51	49	49⅝	—1⅛
48	35½	GhInstr pf 3	6.6		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
14⅛	10¼	GenMed .44	3.2	10	26	13¾	13¾	13¾	
28¼	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.6	8	295	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
65⅝	49⅞	GMot 5.45e	11.	5	1492	51⅝	51	51⅛	— ¼
46¼	36⅝	GMot pf3.75	10.		4	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
62⅝	45	GMot pf 5	11.		3	46⅝	46½	46½	— ½
18¼	11⅜	GnPort .80	4.7	4	72	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
18	6⅝	GPU		4	1377	7	6⅝	7	
14	7¼	GnRefr		6	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
39¾	25⅛	GnSignl 1.28	3.6	10	384	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
11	8	GnSteel .40	4.6	7	x5	8⅝	8¼	8¾	
30⅝	26⅝	GTE 2.72	10.	6	779	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
31	24½	GTE pf 2.50	10.		1	25	25	25	+ ¼
26¼	20½	GTE pf 2.48	12.		22	20⅝	d20	20½	— ½
14¼	11¼	GTFl pf1.30	12.		z20	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
26⅛	17⅝	GTire 1.50	8.6	5	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		206	86	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	17¼	Genst g s1.60			236	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.8	10	361	23¾	23	23	— ⅜
34⅞	23½	GaPac 1.20	3.8	10	516	32½	31⅛	31½	—1
36⅞	30	GaPac pf2.24	6.4		10	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
36	30	GaPac pfB	6.6		3	34	34	34	—1
24⅛	19½	GaPw pf2.56	13.		3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
25	18⅝	GaPw pf2.52	13.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27¼	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		9	22½	22½	22½	
79	60⅛	GaPw pf7.80	13.		z10	60	d60	60	— ½
66½	27⅝	Geosrc .80	1.3	16	32	62⅝	62	62	—1
30⅞	23	GerbPd 1.62	6.7	7	63	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
97⅝	36	Getty 1.50e	1.7	12	692	92⅝	88½	89⅝	—1⅛
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC		14	28	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	GibrFn .60	6.2	5	48	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37	14	GidLew 1	3.2	5	90	32⅛	31½	31½	— ⅞
19½	12	GiffHll .92	5.1	5	36	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
28	23¼	Gillette 1.72	7.4	6	779	23½	d23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
13¼	6⅜	GinosInc .44	3.7		46	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
25⅝	16	GleasW .80	3.2	7	15	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	14⅝	GlobMar .20	.4	12	199	51⅝	50¼	50½	—1¼
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	4.1	5	58	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
24	17½	Gdrich 1.44	7.1	4	57	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	1816	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29	16⅝	GordJw .72	2.7	5	32	27⅝	26½	26½	— ⅝
29¼	22	Gould 1.72	7.6	6	194	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅝
44½	25⅞	Grace 2.05	5.0	8	889	42⅝	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅜
40¼	31⅝	Grainar .92	2.5	11	309	38⅝	37	37¼	— ⅝
14⅝	10¼	Granitvl 1	8.3	6	21	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	7.4	4	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	GtAtPc			211	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
32¼	20	GtLkInt .60a	3.0	5	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.4	7	147	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
27¼	16⅝	GtWFin s.88	5.1	4	623	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
18⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	5.9	6	627	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	13-32	Greyhnd wt			351	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
12⅝	8⅝	GrowG .44b	3.5	8	203	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	GthRty			3	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
32½	14⅜	Grumm 1.20	4.3	14	240	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	20	Grum pf2.80	13.		23	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
16⅛	10	Guardin s.32	2.3	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	GlfWstn .75	3.6	4	1694	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ¼
106	67½	GlfW pf 3.87	3.9		4	100	100	100	—1
45	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	5.9		421	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	— ⅜
48	23¼	GulfOil 2.25	5.0	7	3496	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	10⅝	GulfRes .32	1.1	18	758	30⅝	29	29⅝	—1⅛
55	14⅛	GulfR pf .20	.4		5	50	50	50	
40⅛	16⅛	GulfR pf1.30	3.5		6	37½	37	37	—1
37½	17	GulfR pf1.60	4.7		49	35⅛	34	34	—1⅛
13⅝	10¼	GlfStUt 1.36	13.	7	584	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
27¼	13½	GulfUtd 1	4.8	9	369	21	20½	20⅝	— ½
17⅝	9¼	Gulton .60	4.0	8	126	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
		— H—H—H —							
18⅝	2⅝	HMW		7	44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18⅝	HackW s 2	11.	6	21	18⅞	d18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅜	Haloco		4	8	6⅛	6¼	6½	+ ¼
29⅝	23⅝	HallFB 1.44	5.9	8	119	24⅝	24	24⅝	
109⅝	59⅝	Hallibt 2	1.9	16	854	105⅝	102⅝	104⅝	—1⅜
27¼	18	HamrP 1.50	5.8	6	107	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅝	HanJS 1.52e	13.		16	12	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅞	15⅜	HanJl 1.84a	12.		40	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
15½	10½	Handlmn 1	9.1	5	44	11⅛	11	11	
59⅛	18⅝	HandyH .70	1.3	26	44	53½	52½	53⅛	+ ⅜
44⅝	32⅝	Hanna 2	4.8	7	311	42⅛	41⅝	42	
41¼	28¼	HarBrJ 1.44	4.2	6	82	34⅝	34½	34½	
15⅞	11¼	Hardees .24	1.7	5	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26	11⅝	Harnlsht .40	2.7		243	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37¼	18⅝	Harrah .50	1.4	16	156	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	
34¾	23¼	HarrBk 2	7.6	6	14	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
39½	25⅛	Harris .72	1.9	14	179	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
36½	28¼	Harsco 2	5.7	7	38	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
13½	10	HartSM .88	7.3	5	52	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	HarteHk .68	2.8	12	18	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ½
13	7⅛	HartfZd .40b	4.7	4	38	8½	8¼	8½	
16⅛	13	HattSe 1.50a	12.	9	4	13	13	13	
27	20⅝	HwltEl 2.44	12.	6	49	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	HayesA .40	4.1		41	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
29⅝	12⅝	Hazeltn .60	2.4	18	41	25⅝	25	25⅝	
31⅞	16⅝	HeathTec s		6	33	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
19	9⅝	Hecks .30	1.9	7	106	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ½
53½	6⅝	HeclaM		13	308	44¼	43	44	—1⅛
28⅜	21¼	HellmB s.80	2.9	9	27	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
43¾	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.5	6	36	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅛
32¼	26½	Heinz pf1.70	5.8		3	29½	29½	29½	— ½
10⅛	6⅝	HeleneC		8	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	5.5	6	322	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
57	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	.7	19	36	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	HemCap			20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Hercuis 1.20	5.3	6	397	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
26¼	17¼	Hershy 1.40	6.2	6	x3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
11¼	7½	Hesston		10	15	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	Hestn pf1.60	11.		3	14⅛	14	14¼	— ⅛
38⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.66	5.5	9	323	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
70½	46⅞	HewltPk s.40	.6	20	764	68⅝	67⅛	68½	+ ½
24	9¼	HiShear .40	2.0	7	42	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	HiVolt .12	1.0	14	189	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	Hillenbd 1.30	3.9	6	5	33	33	33	— ⅜
36⅜	22	Hilton 1.36	4.1	9	259	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
23	15⅝	Hobart 1.28	7.4	7	31	16⅝	16	16⅛	
22⅛	15¼	Holiday .64	3.5	8	473	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23⅝	15⅝	HollyS			52	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
10⅜	8⅝	HmeG pf1.10	13.		7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
65	31	Homst 1.60	2.8	10	352	57	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	22	Hondo .32a	1.3	14	8	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
99⅝	63⅝	Honwll 2.60	2.7	9	2465	u95	93⅝	95	+3⅜
23½	15⅝	HoovU 1.24	7.0	6	24	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
11⅝	2⅞	Horizon		10	117	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
47⅞	26	HospCp .50	1.1	16	136	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅝	HostInt .60	3.9	5	61	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅝	Houghn 1.60	4.7	7	21	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	HousFb .20	4.3	12	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅛	HoushF 1.55	9.3	5	388	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
33½	26⅞	HouF pf2.50	9.3		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
36⅞	26¼	HousIn 2.68	9.8	6	197	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—1
49⅞	25¼	HouNG 1.10	2.3	12	283	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅞
25⅝	9½	HowdJo .44	1.9	15	635	23⅝	23	23¼	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	11.	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33	16½	HudMn g.80e			60	30⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
20½	16⅝	Huffy s .60	3.2	7	26	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
65⅛	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.4	15	527	60⅝	58⅝	59½	—1½
38⅝	30⅝	Human s.75	2.2	15	373	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅝
23⅛	19½	Humph pf2.50	13.		64	19½	19½	19½	
17¼	11	HuntCh .40	3.1	9	137	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29	22	HuttEF s.80	3.0	6	249	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅜
15½	10⅝	Hovck .72	5.4	8	14	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅛	22¼	IC Ind 1.84	7.7	5	482	24½	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
47	37	IC In pf 3.50	9.1		5	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
3	1⅝	ICN			155	3⅝	3½	3½	
33⅛	32⅝	INACp s		5	152	33⅝	d32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
17½	14¼	INAIn 1.68	12.		6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
15⅛	10⅛	IU Int .95	7.2	60	x852	13⅛	13	13¼	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	IUInt pf1.25	5.1		x1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
20½	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	7.1		x10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	IdahoP 2.40	12.	9	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
27½	19⅝	IdeatB 1.60	7.8	5	77	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
7	4⅝	IdealT .24t	4.3		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
23⅝	17½	IllPowr 2.28	13.	7	96	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
46¼	34	IlPow pf4.12	11.		135	35⅝	34	35⅝	+1⅜
45	34	IlPow pf 4	12.		80	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
29½	22½	ITW 1	4.0	7	14	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
29⅛	18	ImplCp 1.20	6.7	3	481	18⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
32	18	INCO .40	2.0	34	1131	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
18	6	IncCap			42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16	8½	IncCC 1.02e	11.		59	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
107½	97	IndIM pf 12	12.		z6120	99	98	99	+2
22½	15½	IndIM pf2.15	13.		1	16	16	16	
26¾	24¼	IndIM pf2.75	11.		416	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	IndlGas 2.60	9.1	5	6	28⅛	28½	28½	
24	18⅝	IndIPL 2.12	11.	5	187	19	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IndNatl 1.40	8.3	5	27	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	14⅝	Inexco .14	.4	26	366	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR 3.32	5.6	8	162	60⅛	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
38	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	6.5		45	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13¼	IngrTec .54	3.4	13	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	29⅝	InldStl 2.80	8.7	5	186	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	11⅛	Insilco .94b	7.0	6	43	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	Insilc pf1.25	7.5		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
32¼	15⅛	Integon .48	1.8	10	77	28	27	27¼	— ¼
21⅝	15⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	12.		42	16	d15½	15⅝	
42¾	36	Interco 2.40	6.1	6	12	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
92	89½	Inter pf wl			36	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
34	25½	IntDiv		6	5	34	34	34	
33¾	22⅞	IntrIk 2.20	6.8	5	61	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
16⅝	10¼	IntAluin .60	4.0	7	33	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
80	61⅞	IBM s 3.44	5.1	13	5198	68	67⅛	67½	— ⅝
23⅛	17¼	IntFlav .80	4.4	11	308	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	7.3	3	656	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
61½	40⅝	IntMin 3	5.3	7	222	58⅛	57	57	—1½
23⅛	16⅝	IntMult 1.20	7.2	5	23	17¼	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.40	5.6	6	762	43	42⅛	42½	— ⅜
30⅛	9⅝	IntRectf .32	1.2	9	84	27⅝	26	26⅛	—1⅛
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.40	8.3	10	x2495	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
54½	45	IntTT pfH 4	7.7		x4	52	52	52	+1
51	40½	IntTT pfJ 4	8.5		x3	47	47	47	+ ½
50	39½	IntTT pfK 4	8.8		x706	46⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
56½	45⅝	IntTT pfO 5	10.		x4	48	48	48	— ¼
38⅛	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.3		x3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	9.5		x11	47½	47	47½	+1⅛
21⅞	16½	Intrpce 1.40	6.6	4	16	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	
40	27⅝	InterGp 1.60b	4.6	7	8	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	12¼	IntstPw 1.50	12.	6	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅝	IowaBf s.60	2.1	7	98	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	IowaEl 1.60	13.	6	37	12¾	d12½	12⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17	IowllG 2.10	12.	6	25	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
25	17½	IowIll pf2.31	13.		z200	18	17½	17½	—1
22⅝	18	IowaPS 2.04	11.	6	52	18⅛	d17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
26	21	IowaRs 2.52	12.	6	16	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp .12	2.2	19	14	5½	5⅛	5½	
38½	30	IrvgBk 2.44	7.0	4	171	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅛
35⅝	19¼	ItekCp		17	138	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
24⅛	3½	ItelCp			327	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
14¼	4	Itel pf			19	4⅝	4½	4½	
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	5.7	9	12	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
25½	17⅝	JameRv n.48	2.1	7	138	24½	23¼	23¼	—1⅜
12⅝	8¼	Jamsw .08b	.7	5	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	JapnF 1.32e	16.		189	8½	d 8⅛	8¼	— ¼
38	28½	JeffPllt 1.20	4.0	7	152	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
78⅝	55	JerCpf 7.88	14.		z100	56½	56½	56½	
21¾	14½	JerCpf 2.18	15.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30½	20⅝	JewelC 1.68	6.4	7	222	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	3	Jewelcor		16	78	5⅝	5	5⅝	
27¾	21½	JhnMan 1.92	8.6	5	187	22⅝	22	22¼	— ¼
64⅝	49½	JnMn pf5.40	11.		58	49	d49	49	— ⅝
81⅝	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.8	13	x572	72⅝	72¼	72½	— ⅝
12⅛	6⅛	JohnEF		23	88	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
33	24⅝	JohnCn 1.20	4.5	8	877	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
15⅞	8⅝	JonLgn .60	6.7	8	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
34¾	28	Jorgen 1.50	4.7	5	4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
24½	16⅝	Jostens 1	5.0	8	94	20⅝	20	20	— [illegible]
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	4.9	9	128	35	34⅝	34⅝	— [illegible]
		— K—K—K —							
57	35½	KLM 3.49e	9.4		37	38	36⅝	37	—1[illegible]
28⅝	20⅝	K mart .84	4.0	7	x1554	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ [illegible]
25⅝	17⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5.1	5	503	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— [illegible]
29⅝	19⅝	KaisCe 1.40	6.2	5	195	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ [illegible]
23⅝	16⅝	KaiC pf 1.37	7.8		18	17⅝	17½	17½	+ [illegible]
46	23⅝	KaiserSt			750	36	34⅝	35⅝	+ [illegible]
10⅛	6⅝	KaneMil .28	2.9	32	80	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30	13⅝	Kaneb .80	3.0	13	308	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— [illegible]
27⅛	21	KCtyPL 2.66	13.	7	32	21⅝	21	21¼	— [illegible]
23½	17⅝	KCPL pf2.20	12.		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ [illegible]
24⅝	17⅝	KCPL pf2.33	13.		3	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— [illegible]
39½	19⅝	KCSoln 1.10	3.1	7	67	36⅝	35⅝	36	— [illegible]
19⅝	14½	KanGE 1.94	13.	9	41	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— [illegible]
24⅝	17¾	KanNb 1.48	6.5	9	42	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ [illegible]
20⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 2.04	12.	6	77	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
24⅝	18¾	KaPL pf2.23	12.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ [illegible]
14⅝	5⅝	Katyind		5	175	13⅝	13	13⅝	— [illegible]
37¼	17½	Katy pf 1.46	4.3		28	34½	33¾	33⅝	— [illegible]
13⅝	7	KaufBr .24	2.4	6	176	10	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
17	13	Kauf pf 1.50	10.		5	15	15	15	+ [illegible]
20⅝	13⅝	Keene .60	3.0	6	78	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— [illegible]
16⅝	7¼	Keller .38	2.5	7	183	12⅝	12	12⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅝	Kellogg 1.32	7.4	9	118	18	17⅝	17⅝	— [illegible]
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.4		32	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
34⅝	14⅝	KenilRly .10e	.3	84	43	34	33⅝	33½	— [illegible]
59	34⅝	Kenmtt 1.44	2.6	9	19	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— [illegible]
47	21¼	Kennct 1.40	3.4	10	1182	42⅝	41	41	— [illegible]
21⅝	17½	KyUtil 2.12	12.	9	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ [illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.2	6	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— [illegible]
19½	15½	KerrG pf1.30	9.1		30	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ [illegible]
78⅝	46	KerrM 1.80	2.6	11	700	70½	68⅝	70⅝	— [illegible]
17¼	9	KeysCon			16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— [illegible]
29⅝	17	KeysInt s.48	1.7	16	28	28½	28¼	28⅝	— [illegible]
39¾	27⅝	KiddeW 1.80	5.0	5	16	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— [illegible]
51¼	42½	Kidde pfC 4	8.5		11	47	47	47	— [illegible]
48½	39½	KimbCl 3.20	6.4	7	296	46	45	45	— [illegible]
16¼	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.5	6	289	12	11¾	12	+ [illegible]
24	15½	Kirsch 1.32	7.3	6	102	18⅝	17¾	18	[illegible]
26½	20¾	KnigtRd .70	2.8	9	33	25⅝	25	25	— [illegible]
27¾	17⅛	Koehrin 1.10	5.3	5	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ [illegible]
28¾	23⅛	Koper n1.20	4.6	33	9	26¼	26	26	[illegible]
22⅛	20⅝	Kollmr s		13	100	22	21¾	21⅞	— [illegible]
29⅝	17⅝	Kopers 1.40	4.8	9	114	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	7.3	7	176	45¼	44	44	—1[illegible]
27	16¼	Kroger s1.36	8.0	5	220	17⅝	17	17	— [illegible]
16⅛	9½	Kuhlm .88	7.4	7	14	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ [illegible]
15	10¼	Kysor .88	7.3	4	51	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— [illegible]
		— L—L—L —							
14⅝	6⅝	LFE .12r	1.0	11	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— [illegible]
9⅝	5½	LFE pf .50	5.9		5	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝	6⅝	LTV		2	2375	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— [illegible]
21½	10½	LTVA .34t	1.8		1	19½	19½	19½	— [illegible]
57	43⅝	LTV pf 5	10.		3	49	49	49	— [illegible]
14¼	6⅝	LTV pf 1			3	12⅝	12½	12½	—1
39	23¼	LTV pf 2.60	7.6		304	35¼	33⅝	34	— [illegible]
12⅝	8¼	LQuint 1.11t	10.	16	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— [illegible]
23⅝	19	LacGas 1.86	8.9	5	16	21¼	21	21	— [illegible]
19½	13⅝	LamsSe s.80	5.7	5	25	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	
22½	11⅝	LaneBry 1	6.1	8	72	16⅝	16½	16½	— [illegible]
33½	26⅝	Lanier s .44	1.6	14	32	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— [illegible]
15	9⅝	LawtCh .60	5.7	11	49	10⅝	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
41¾	31¼	LearPet n.12	.3	23	187	39	38	38⅛	— [illegible]
27⅝	26½	LearPet wi			11	26½	d26	26	—1
29½	17¼	LearSg 1.04	4.8	6	295	26½	26⅛	26¼	— [illegible]
26⅝	18¾	LswyTrn 1.30	5.9	6	14	22	21⅞	21⅞	— [illegible]
24¾	19⅝	LeeEnt .84	4.0	8	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ [illegible]
42	19½	Leesona 1.16	2.9	9	180	40	39¾	39¾	— [illegible]
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	3.8	6	x140	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— [illegible]
2	1⅛	LehValInd		12	140	1½	1½	1½	— [illegible]
14	9¼	Lehmn 1.67e	13.		134	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— [illegible]
23⅝	13	Lennar s.32	1.5	5	389	22⅝	20½	20⅝	—1[illegible]
30	23⅝	Lenox 1.30	4.9	7	106	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ [illegible]
8⅝	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.5	5	44	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— [illegible]
22¼	15⅝	LevFdC			6	22¼	22	22	
38⅝	32¼	LeviStr s1.10	3.1	8	836	37⅛	35½	36	—1
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF 1	3.7	6	157	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ [illegible]
28⅝	23⅝	LOF 2.20a	8.5	5	59	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅝	14	LibtyCp s.40	3.4	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ [illegible]
5⅝	2	LibrtyLn		175	47	3⅝	3½	3½	— [illegible]
26	14	Lifemk .48	2.0	12	44	25	24⅝	24⅝	— [illegible]
42	29⅝	Liggel 2.50	6.5	6	100	38⅝	38½	38¼	— [illegible]
95	74	Liggt pf5.25	6.0		1	87	87	87	—5
63⅝	49⅝	LillyEli 2.10	3.8	12	477	56	55⅝	55⅝	— [illegible]
48	35½	LincNt 2.80	6.7	6	109	42	40⅝	42	+1
18¾	14	LincPl 1.80a	12.		7	14½	14½	14½	
8⅝	4⅝	Lionel .16	2.3	6	130	7¼	6⅝	7	— [illegible]
57¼	19⅝	Litton 1b	2.0	8	781	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	— [illegible]
20½	18¼	Litten pf 2	10.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
48¼	18⅛	Lockhd		18	617	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+ [illegible]
45	21	Loctite .52	1.5	13	69	36	34⅝	35	—1[illegible]
73⅝	41⅝	Loews 1.20	1.8	5	158	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— [illegible]
18⅛	10⅛	LomFn 1	6.8	7	23	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
21	16⅝	LomMt 2.36e	13.	8	31	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ [illegible]
30¼	21⅛	LnStar 1.65	5.6	5	182	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— [illegible]
18	13⅝	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	787	14½	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
85⅝	72	LIL pfI 5.75	7.8		1	74	74	74	[illegible]
25¼	18	LIL pfP2.43	14.		7	18⅛	18	18	— [illegible]
26⅝	20½	LIL pfQ2.47	12.		16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— [illegible]
33	25	LongDr .76	2.9	10	37	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— [illegible]
60	27	LoralCp 1.20	2.1	16	x106	56⅝	56½	56⅝	— [illegible]
57⅝	23⅝	LaLand .20	2.9	12	1563	52¾	50¼	51¼	—1
29½	18⅝	LaPac .60b	2.2	7	1043	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	— [illegible]
22¼	17⅛	LouvGs 2.86	12.	8	54	17⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
17⅝	8½	Lowenst .37t	4.1	19	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— [illegible]
18⅝	16	Lowes n .60	3.7	8	210	16⅛	16	16¼	— [illegible]
64½	41	Lubrzl 1.80	2.9	14	710	62	61	61¼	— [illegible]
17¾	14½	LuckyS 1	6.7	7	232	15⅝	15	15	— [illegible]
18⅞	11⅛	Ludlow .80	6.2	8	49	13½	13	13	— [illegible]
17¼	12	Lukens .96	5.9	11	5	16¾	16⅛	16¼	
25¾	13½	LynCSys .40	1.9	14	96	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— [illegible]
		— M—M—M —							
41⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.20	.5	25	115	39⅝	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅝	37½	MCA 1.50	2.8	10	996	54½	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	MEI .44	3.5	7	42	13⅛	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅝	18⅝	MGIC 1	3.9	8	634	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.4	8	72	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	MacDn .40	5.2	7	31	8	[illegible]	7⅝	
13⅝	7¾	Macke .52	5.9	5	167	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
27	22⅛	MB Ltd g n1.40a		19	26⅛	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
21⅝	11	Macmill .82	5.1	9	332	16½	16⅛	[illegible]	— ⅛
57	32	Macy 2.25	4.2	7	69	54⅝	54	[illegible]	— [illegible]
20⅝	13⅛	MdsFd 2.45e	13.		159	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]	— [illegible]
11½	6⅝	MagicCf .60	7.7	5	154	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
33¾	26¾	MalonH 1.12	3.4	11	22	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]	— [illegible]
20⅞	15⅝	MarAst n		10	612	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
11½	5⅝	Manhln .30b	4.1	4	167	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— [illegible]
18¼	5⅝	ManhLf .30	4.4	9	239	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ [illegible]
37¾	29⅞	MfrHan 2.52	8.0	5	265	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
48¼	26⅞	MAPCO 1.60	3.5	12	509	45½	40½	45⅝	—1⅛
73¼	34⅝	MarOil s1.80	2.8	11	1030	66½	65	65⅝	—2[illegible]
21⅞	13½	MarMid .80	4.0	6	281	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
16½	11⅝	MarlanL .64	3.9	22	86	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
28½	11⅝	MarkCtl .36	1.9	14	71	19⅝	18⅝	18½	—1⅛
21½	12½	Mark pf1.20	6.1		32	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— [illegible]
26½	19	Marley 1	4.3	7	63	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	— [illegible]
24	11⅝	Marriot .20	.9	12	568	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— [illegible]
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	5.4	11	186	67⅝	66½	66⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	15¾	MrshF 1.24	6.7	9	119	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— [illegible]
57¼	30¾	MartM 2.12	4.0	7	647	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— [illegible]
34	10½	MaryK .60	2.1	11	49	29	28¼	28⅝	— [illegible]
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .64	2.4	8	52	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— [illegible]
27½	19⅝	Masco .60	2.3	9	529	26	25⅝	26	+ [illegible]
30⅝	22½	Masonit 1.20	4.6	7	43	26½	26	26⅛	— [illegible]
14¼	10½	MasM 1.48e	12.	8	39	12⅛	12	12⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	MasseyF		6	79	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	13⅝	MasCp 1.72	12.		12	14⅛	14	14	
11⅝	9	MasInc 1.16	13.		20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— [illegible]
34⅝	27⅝	MatsuE .35e	1.2	8	5	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— [illegible]
10¼	6⅝	Mattel .20	3.2	8	532	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
7⅝	3⅝	Mattel wt			227	6¼	5⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	21⅛	Matt pf2.50	10.		13	23⅝	23½	23⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	21¾	MayDS 1.40	6.6	5	202	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— [illegible]
25¼	19½	MayerO 1.10	5.4	7	17	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ [illegible]
4⅝	3⅛	MaysJW		4	37	3⅝	3½	3½	— [illegible]
28⅝	22¾	Maytg 1.80a	7.4	7	143	25½	24¾	24⅝	— [illegible]
36½	15⅝	McDrm 1.40	4.4	54	1256	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	— [illegible]
38⅝	22½	McDr pf2.20	6.5		291	34¼	33⅝	34	— [illegible]
30⅝	22⅝	McDr pf2.60	11.		11	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— [illegible]
51⅝	39¼	McDnld .56	1.3	9	832	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ [illegible]
52⅝	20	McDonD .90	2.1	9	847	43⅝	43	43⅝	— [illegible]
32¼	24	McDonh 1.32	4.6	5	6	29	28⅝	29	
31⅝	24¼	McGEd 1.80	6.0	7	239	30⅝	30	30	— [illegible]
31	23⅝	McGrH 1.52	5.3	10	98	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— [illegible]
89	24⅝	McIntyr g			z4580	78⅝	76⅝	78⅝	+ [illegible]
16½	11¼	McLean .64	5.7		11	11⅛	d11	11⅛	[illegible]
13⅝	7⅝	McLout		6	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
58	14	McMorO .10	.2	148	86	51⅝	49⅝	51⅝	+ [illegible]
20½	11⅝	McNeil .98	6.1	9	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— [illegible]
29⅝	23⅝	Mead 1.80	6.8	5	195	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— [illegible]
48½	28⅝	Measrx .50	1.4	13	56	34½	36	36	[illegible]
72⅝	30⅝	Medtrn .80	.9	17	67	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	— [illegible]
31½	25⅝	Melville 1.60	5.7	8	567	29	28⅝	28⅝	— [illegible]
39	16½	Memorex		4	127	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
41	33⅝	MercStr 1	2.7	6	4	38	37⅝	37⅝	— [illegible]
29⅝	22½	MerTx s1.32	5.5	6	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— [illegible]
75⅝	62½	Merck 2.30	3.5	13	677	66⅝	65½	65⅝	— [illegible]
41⅝	27⅝	Merdith 1.32	3.3	19	41	41⅝	40	40	— [illegible]
26⅝	15½	MerrLy .96	3.9	8	684	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— [illegible]
69½	34⅝	MesaPet n			1818	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	— [illegible]
42⅝	27⅝	MesaRoy n.12e	.3		2141	41⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ [illegible]
18⅝	15¼	Mesab 1.40e	9.0	10	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	Mesta			10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— [illegible]
27⅝	14½	MGM .60b	3.1	10	198	19½	19	19⅝	— [illegible]
74½	51⅝	Metrm 3.20	4.5	9	12	71⅝	70½	70½	— [illegible]
77	58	MtE pf G7.68	15.		z50	51½	51½	51½	

(Continued on Page 11)

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
MANAGER OF MAINTENANCE	-	American Co.	Algeria	15 yrs. + exp. in maintenance refinery/petrochem. plant. Fr. + Engl.	Personnel Dept., El Paso LNG Service CY, Tour Gan, 92082 Paris Cedex 13, France.	I.H.T. 7-2-80
CONSTRUCTION MKT. MANAGER	Excellent	Raychem	Paris-based	Grad. civil eng. + M.B.A., exp. building structure design, knowl. Europ. building fraternity. Engl. + pref. Fr./Ger.	Hans P. Amman, Raychem S.A., 2-4 Av. l'Esplanette, z.a. du Vert Galant, 95310 St.-Ouen-l'Aumone, France.	I.H.T. 8-2-80
VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL	$100,000 +		Open	Entrepreneur, tech. expert, strong leader, exp. with U.S. multinational at home & abroad. Engl. +.	W. F. Greer, Regional Director, M.S.L. International, 306-310 Av. Louise, 1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 9-2-80
PERSONNEL MANAGERS (Oil-related ind.)	ca.$40,000 + benefits	Multinational Co.	Singapore & Dubai	Exp. manpower planning, remun. systems & ind. relations. Grad. 30-40, pref. linguistic ability.	AA 38/7282/IHT, PA Personnel Services, Hyde Park Hse., 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel. 01-235 6060 - Tx. 27874.	I.H.T. 9-2-80
COMPANY SECRETARY/ LAWYER	c.FF 240,000	Int'l group (shipping, property).	South of France	30s, U.K. or U.S. legal qualifications. Engl. + knowl. French + Arabic.	Ref. PF 3/7215/IHT, PA Personnel Services, Hyde Park House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE England, Tel.: 01-2 35 6060.	I.H.T. 9-2-80
DIRECTOR	Competitive with experience	Wellesley College Stone Center for Developmental Serv. & Studies.	Mass. U.S.A.	Ph.D. or M.D., record incl. research psycosocial develop., clin. exp., etc.	Search Committee for Stone Center, Wellesley College, Wellesley Mass. 02181, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 9-2-80
OIL TRADER	Attractive + incentive plan	Multinational Company.	Geneva	Oil trader with exp. in crude & product contracts.	Cipher G 18-11 8384, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 7-2-80
PROJECT DIRECTOR	-	American/Egyptian venture.	Egypt	Executive, engin. degree, 8-10 yrs. exp. ind., pharma, health care or food process. Engl. + Arabic.	James Valee, Austin Knight Ltd., Knightway House, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1BS, England.	Sunday Times 10-2-80
MINING GEOLOGISTS	Competitive + tax free gratuity	Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.	Zambian Copperbelt	Honour degree geology or higher degrees + 3 yrs. exp.	The General Manager, Zambia Appointments Ltd., Zimco House, 129-139 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1NA.	Daily Telegraph 13-2-80

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 15, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	3 ¼ - 3 ½	18 - 18 ¼	12 - 12 ¼
2 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	3 ¾ - 4 1/16	18 ⅛ - 18 ⅜	12 1/16 - 12 5/16
3 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8 ⅜ - 8 ½	4 ⅜ - 4 9/16	18 - 18 ¼	12 ¼ - 12 ½
6 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 ⅝ - 4 13/16	17 ⅝ - 17 ⅞	12 15/16 - 13 3/16
1 Y.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	8 ½ - 8 ⅝	4 ½ - 4 11/16	16 ⅞ - 17 ⅛	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜

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MITSUI & CO., LTD.

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Semi-annual Report ended September 1979 Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V..

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 8th, 1980.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the [illegible] Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders will be held in Kadoma City, Osaka Prefecture in Japan on February 19th, 1980. A notice of the meeting of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Kas-Associatie N.V..

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 11th, 1980.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Feb. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
AIE pfJ8.32	14.		z20	57½	57½	57½	—1½
AhCn pf2.05	11.		14	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
AchGs 1.30b	9.8	10	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
AhWi pf2.67	11.		1	24	24	24	
AdCTel 1.68	8.9	6	28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
AdCT pf2.06	9.0		1	23	23	23	
AldSUt 1.58	13.	6	1054	12⅛	12	12⅛	
AidindM		4	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
AidRos 1.30	4.6	8	153	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ½
AillerW 1.20	6.4	7	36	18¾	18½	18¾	
AiltBrd 1	2.6	8	109	39⅞	38⅞	39	—1
AilRoy .40	1.8	15	9	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
AinnGs 1.94	9.9	4	7	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
AMM 2.80	5.3	9	x1416	53	51¾	52⅝	— ⅛
AinPL 2.04	12.	6	39	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
AirroCp .96	6.9	7	54	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Aisnins s.80	2.6	7	254	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
APacC 3	5.2	5	108	58½	57¾	57¾	— ¾
AoPSv 1b	9.3	6	10	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
AoPS pf2.44	13.		5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Aobil's 3	4.8	7	3661	62¾	61½	62⅝	— ¾
AdMer .20	1.6	6	806	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Aohasco .90	9.2	10	30	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
AohkDta		13	244	18	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
AohkR 1.20	9.3	8	66	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Aonrh s1.20a	4.2	5	9	29	28¾	28¾	
Aonogr .65a	1.4	6	23	46	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
Monsan 3.40	6.3	6	383	54½	54	54¼	
MntDU 1.80	8.6	8	159	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
MonPw 2.12	10.	7	365	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ½
MonSt 1.80a	11.		29	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
MONY 1.02e	13.	7	24	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
MoorM 1.12	2.2	7	194	51¼	50¼	51	— ¾
Morgan 2.80	6.3	6	1206	44⅝	44	44⅝	— ⅞
MorKn 1.84	4.1	7	87	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	—1⅛
MorseSh .72	5.3	4	23	13⅝	13½	13½	
MisTrAm		8	38	8⅛	8	8	
MorNor 1.40	4.5	9	x96	31⅞	31	31¼	— ⅛
Motrola 1.40	2.4	12	531	59⅝	58¾	59	— ½
MtFuel 2.36	6.5	10	315	38	36⅛	36½	— ⅝
MtSTel 2.32	9.9	7	8	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Munford	1.2	30	63	8½	8⅛	8½	
Munld pf.40	7.6		10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Munsng 1.20	8.0	17	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
MurphC 1.28	8.8	11	27	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
MurpOil 1.50	1.4	13	161	108½	106½	107	—1½
MurryO 1.20	5.3	7	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅝
MutOm 1.44	13.		44	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
MyersL .50	4.0	8	18	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
— N—N—N —							
NCH .72	3.0	10	88	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
NCNB n .72	5.6	5	406	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
NCR 2	2.6	9	530	78	76½	77¼	— ½
NLInd 1.20	2.9	12	692	41¼	40	40⅞	—1⅛
NLT 1.12	3.9	8	1844	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
NVF s .77i	10.	8	366	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Nabisco 1.62	7.2	7	212	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
Nalco 1.60	4.7	11	177	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅝
Napco .24	1.8	8	34	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
NapleFdl			1108	14⅞	14½	14½	
Narco .68	3.7	463	88	18¼	18	18½	— ⅛
Nashua 1.50	5.0	5	230	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
NatCan .88	3.8	5	85	24	23¼	23¼	—1
NtCtyL .60	4.2	9	81	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
NiDetr 2	7.1	4	65	28	28	28	— ⅛
NatDist 2	6.7	7	248	30⅛	29⅞	30	
NDist pf4.25	6.8		z30	62⅝	d62⅝	62⅝	— ½
NDist pr1.85	12.		2	16	16	16	
NatFG 2.54	8.9	6	31	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
NFG pf2.30	10.		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
NatGyp 1.48	6.1	5	309	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
NatHom		20	56	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
NtLiby .32	7.3	14	473	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
NMdCr s.60	2.2	13	188	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
NMedE s.40	1.9	14	167	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
NMineSv .56	4.3	22	19	13	12¾	13	
NtPrest 1.50	6.8	10	31	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
NtSemic		13	1362	39⅛	38½	38⅝	— ⅝
NtSvin 1.24	6.0	6	53	20¾	20⅝	20½	
NStand 1.24	6.6	7	23	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
NatlStl 2.60	8.4	5	38	31½	31	31	— ⅜
NatTea		6	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Natom s1.30	3.2	7	650	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ½
Natom pf 4	6.7		48	59⅝	59⅝	59¾	
NevPw s2.12	10.	6	13	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
NevP pf2.20	12.		198	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	54	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	35	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
NENucl s.26	.8	25	1833	32⅝	29⅝	32⅞	+1½
NEnP pf2.76	11.		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
NEngT 3.40	11.	7	9	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
NYSEG 1.76	12.	5	56	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
NYS pf 3.75	12.		z150	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Newcrp			203	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Newell n.70	22.	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Newhall 1	2.3	8	26	43⅜	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Newmt 1.30a	2.5	7	x897	53⅞	51⅞	53	— ⅜
Newprk .20	.9	18	102	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
NiaMP 1.44	12.	6	129	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z150	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
NiagSh 1.95e	12.		25	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
NICOR 2.52	7.2	7	126	35¼	35	35	
NorfWn 2.20	7.2	5	325	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	—1⅛
Norlin 1.60	8.5	4	34	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
Norris 1.60	6.5	7	123	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
NACoal .64	1.4	12	100	47	45¾	45¾	—1½
NoAMIp			32	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
NoAPhil 1.70	5.7	5	23	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
NoestUt 1.10	13.	7	114	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
NCalSL .70	4.9	4	36	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
NIndPS 1.50	12.	7	176	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
NorNGs 3	5.0	8	104	62½	60	60	—2¼
NoStPw 2.28	12.	6	150	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
NSPw pf4.10	11.		z50	36¼	36¼	36¼	
NSPw pf4.56	11.		z50	40½	40½	40½	+1¼
NorTel g 1			264	40	39⅝	39½	— ½
Nthgate g			262	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Nortrp 1.80	3.5	8	262	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
NwstAirl .80	3.2	7	2900	26⅛	25⅛	25¼	— ⅞
NwtBcp 1.32	5.6	6	177	23⅞	23½	23½	
NwtEn s1.30	3.4	8	276	38⅞	37⅝	38	— ⅝
NwtInd 2.05	6.0	6	438	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
NwtP pf2.36	11.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
NwMLf 1e	11.	9	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
NwStW 1.80	7.1	5	15	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Norton 1.60	4.1	8	x70	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
NorSim 1.04	7.6	6	962	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
NortS pf1.60	5.1		2	31½	d31¼	31¼	—1¼
Nucor s .36	.8	8	119	47⅛	44½	44½	—2¼
— O—O—O —							
OKC 1.20	2.6	6	327	47⅞	45¾	45⅞	—2¼
Oakind .40	1.1	14	166	35¾	34⅛	34⅞	— ¼
OcciPet 1.50	5.3	5	3629	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅜
OcciPet wt			693	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅝
OcciP pf3.60	3.9		2	92	92	92	—4
OcciP pf 4	4.5		3	89½	89¼	89½	—1½
OcciP pf2.50	13.		7	20	19⅞	19⅞	
OcciP pf2.12	13.		14	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
OcciP pf2.30	13.		48	17⅞	d17¾	17¾	— ¼
Ogden 2	5.5	6	21	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
Ogdn pf1.87	3.4		1	55½	55½	55½	—1½
OhioEd 1.76	13.	8	380	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
OhEd pf4.40	13.		z240	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
OhEd pf1.80	12.		10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
OhP pfB7.60	13.		z70	60	60	60	
OhP pfG2.27	13.		1	17	17	17	— ¼
OhP pfA 14	14.		z150	100	100	100	
OklaGE 1.60	13.	10	161	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
OklGE pf.80	11.		z700	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
OklaNG 1.80	7.3	8	221	25	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅛
Olin 1	5.0	7	3878	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Omark 1.44	3.8	6	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Oneida 1	3.3	6	x16	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Opelika .84	7.1	5	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
OranRk 1.56	13.	6	17	12¾	d12	12½	
Orange			28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
OrionC .40	4.0	6	283	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
OutbM .70	4.7	13	88	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
OutletCo 1	5.1	9	58	20⅛	19½	19½	—1⅛
OverhDr 1	6.2	5	727	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
OvrnTr 1.24	5.4	4	27	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
OverSh .50	1.3	7	7	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
OwenC 1.20	4.2	8	385	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
OwenIll 1.26	4.8	6	1733	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
OwnIl pf4.75	6.2		2	76¾	76½	76¾	—1¼
Oxfrdln .76	7.0	5	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
— P—Q —							
PHH Gp .80	3.3	10	26	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
PNBMt 1.08e	13.		40	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
PPG 2	6.3	5	201	32⅛	32	32	— ½
PSA		4	69	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
PacAS 1.28	12.		6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
PacGE 2.44	12.	6	471	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
PacLtg 2.24	11.	5	82	20¼	20	20⅛	
PacLm 2.40	4.6	13	15	52¼	51⅞	52	— ¼
PNwTel 1.64	9.9	6	10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
PacPw 2.04	11.	7	487	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
PacScie .40	2.4	8	10	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
PacTT 1.40	11.	7	62	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
PacTT pf 6	11.		z40	56	56	56	
PacTin 1	4.3	10	15	u23⅞	23	23½	+ ¼
PaineW .44	3.0	4	383	15½	14¾	14⅞	— ⅝
PalW pf1.30	7.3		45	18	17½	17½	— ¼
PalmBc 1.20	7.5	4	21	16⅛	16	16	
Pamida			27	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
PanAm		5	716	5⅝	5½	5½	
PanEP 3.48	4.9	9	184	71⅝	70½	70½	— ⅞
Papcll 1.25b	6.7	6	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Pargas 1.16	5.0	7	85	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
ParkDrl .24	.5	17	453	46⅛	45⅜	45¾	— ⅞
ParHan 1.20	3.7	8	x157	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
ParkPn s.36	2.0	8	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
PatPtl			1135	21⅞	19⅝	21½	— ⅝
Pavlsnw .60	3.1	7	20	20	19½	19½	— ½
Peabdy .32b	1.2	10	423	27⅝	26⅜	26⅞	—1⅛
Pengo		60	106	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
PenCen		9	203	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
PenCn prA			18	12¼	12¼	12¼	
PenCn prB			116	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
PenCn pr			74	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
PenDix		42	31	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
PennCp n.16	1.6	6	401	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
Penney 1.76	7.4	6	1059	24⅛	d23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
PaCo pf4.62	6.6		1	70	70	70	—7⅝
PaPL 2.04	12.	5	164	17¼	d16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
PaPL pf4.40	12.		z100	36¼	36¼	36¼	
PaPL pf4.50	12.		z150	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	
PaPL pf8.60	12.		z80	69½	d69	69	— ½
PaPL pf9.24	10.		z3280	91	89	91	+2
PaPL pf 11	12.		z110	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
PaPL pf 8	13.		z160	63½	63⅛	63⅛	—1
PaPL pf8.70	13.		z100	67	67	67	—1
Penwlt 2.20	6.6	7	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Penw pf1.60	7.4		12	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
Pennzol s 2	4.0	11	727	50¼	48⅝	49½	—1¼
Pennz pfB 8	9.9		z340	80½	80½	80½	
PeopDr .28	1.9	8	67	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
PeopEn 3	5.7	10	496	53	52¼	52¼	—1
PepsiCo 1.14	5.0	8	567	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅜
PerkinE .72	1.6	17	482	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛
Petrie 1.40	4.6	9	10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Petroln s.64	1.7	15	146	37¾	37½	37½	+ ¼
PetRs 3.03e	8.8		38	35⅛	34	34½	—1
PetRs pf1.75	5.5		4	32½	32	32	— ⅞
Pfizer 1.32	3.6	11	230	36⅞	36¼	36¼	—1
PhelpD 1.40	3.2	9	1276	43½	42⅝	43¼	—1
PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	x438	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
PhilE pf4.40	13.		z20	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
PhilE pf 7	12.		z130	61	60	60	—2
PhilE pf8.75	13.		z50	65⅞	65½	65½	— ½
PhilE pf9.50	12.		z10	77	77	77	—1
PhilE pf7.80	13.		z10	59	59	59	—1
PhilSub 1 10	2.8	12	288	40⅝	39	39	—1⅜
PhilMr s1.25	3.7	8	2518	34⅝	33¼	33⅞	— ½

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6½	4¼	Phillnd .32	5.6	5	23	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
10¾	8⅝	Phillnd pf 1	10.		2	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
61⅛	31⅜	PhilPet 1.80	3.2	10	1384	57¼	55⅝	56½	—1¾
17½	10	PhilVH .60	4.2	6	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20	9¼	PiedAvt .24	1.4	5	66	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.0	8	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	5.1	7	1153	34⅞	33½	33½	—1½
47⅛	23¾	Pioner s1.40	3.2	12	324	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛	—2⅛
37¼	23⅛	PitnyB 1.40	3.9	9	278	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
37⅜	24⅜	PitmB pf2.12	5.8		13	36⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
30⅝	19¼	Pittstn 1.20	4.3	19	947	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
8½	5	PlanRsc		11	170	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
22¼	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	38	20	20	20	
25¾	12	Playboy .12	.7	15	47	16⅝	16	16⅛	
33½	19½	Plessey 1.32e	4.4	11	125	31⅞	29¾	29¾	—2⅛
43⅝	17	Pneumo 1	2.6	11	110	38⅝	38	38	—1
27	12¾	PogoPd .44	1.9	14	932	24	23	23⅝	— ⅞
51¼	21⅞	Polaroid 1	4.3	15	379	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
23	11¼	Pndrosa .40	3.3	4	72	12¼	12	12	
43⅞	25⅝	PopTal 1.40	3.3	5	7	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
21⅛	14¼	Portec .80b	5.0	7	77	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
18⅜	13	PortGE 1.70	13.	9	176	13⅝	13½	13½	
106⅜	90¼	PoG pf11.50	12.		z10	93	93	93	— ½
25⅛	19¼	PorG pf2.60	13.		10	19½	19⅜	19½	
39	29⅞	Potlich 1.32	3.6	8	140	37	36⅛	36¼	—1½
14⅝	10⅞	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	256	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
45½	30¼	PotEl pf4.04	13.		z270	33	32	32	
27⅞	22⅜	Premier s.54	2.1	11	5	26	26	26	+ ½
16	6¼	Presley s.361	3.3	3	104	11	10⅝	10⅞	
29⅝	14⅞	PrimeC s		19	395	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		12	31	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
83¾	70	ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	593	73⅝	73	73	— ¾
19¼	10⅝	PrdRsh s.36	1.9	13	117	19⅝	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	21½	Proler 1.40	4.5	5	17	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
17⅛	12	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	289	12⅝	12	12⅝	
27	19¼	PSInd 2.32	12.	5	175	19½	d19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
13	9⅝	PSIn pf 1.08	12.		z610	9¼	d 9¼	9¼	— ⅜
103½	81	PSIn pf 8.96	11.		z7700	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	—1¼
20¾	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	6	88	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
26¾	19¼	PSNH pf2.75	14.		z100	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
21½	16¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	131	16½	d16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
22¾	16¾	PSvEG 2.20	13.	6	502	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PSEG pf1.40	12.		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24	17⅛	PSEG pf2.17	13.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
26½	19¼	PSEG pf2.43	12.		6	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
83⅛	62	PSEG pf7.52	13.		z1000	60⅛	d60⅛	60⅛	—3⅜
11¾	5⅜	Publick		11	393	10¾	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
5⅝	3⅛	Pueblo		4	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
17½	13½	PgSPL 1.64	13.	8	176	13¼	d12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
43½	29⅝	Pullmn 1.80	5.7	7	119	32⅝	31¾	31¾	
18½	15	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	66	16	15½	15¾	
9¾	3⅜	PurlnFa			136	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
35¼	25	Purolr 1.36	5.0	7	42	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
32⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	4.6	7	473	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
109½	100	QuoO pf9.56	9.4		345	101½	101	101¼	+ ¼
18⅜	13½	QuakSO s.80	4.7	11	392	17⅛	16¾	17	— ½
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.3	8	12	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Questor .20	2.9	8	80	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
		— R—R—R —							
14⅜	9	RBInd .28	2.3	11	26	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28¾	21½	RCA 1.60	6.7	6	2075	24⅛	23¾	24	— ¼
41½	34½	RCApf 3.50	10.		z90	35	35	35	
62¾	48	RCApf 4	7.6		17	52½	52	52½	—1
27⅜	19⅝	RCA pf wi2.12	10.		350	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
31⅜	29⅞	RCA pf wi3.65	13.		1161	29¼	d29	29	— ⅜
13¼	8½	RLCs .52	4.1	6	173	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅝	RTE .65	8.0	9	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10	RalsPur .64	5.2	10	1392	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
14¼	7	Ramad .12e	1.5	17	1003	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.0	8	22	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
24¼	13⅞	RapAm .80e	3.8	5	40	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅜
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	16.		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
37	20⅝	Raybt 1.60b	7.3	5	12	21⅝	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	Raymdint 1	5.4	7	35	18½	18⅜	18½	— ¼
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.6	12	1010	76⅝	75	75⅝	—1½
42½	26¾	ReadBat s.80	2.0	13	216	39⅞	38⅝	39¾	— ½
16⅝	10¼	RltRef 1.57e	15.	7	37	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
11	9⅞	ReconEq n		23	181	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅜
11	4⅛	Redmn .14e	1.5	7	190	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	5.5	8	29	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅞	ReevsB 2	6.9	4	4	29	29	29	+ ¼
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	5.6	10	24	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
70	35⅝	RelGp 2	2.9	3	584	69⅝	68½	68½	—1
104	54⅜	RelG pf 2.20	2.1		3	u105	104	105	+1
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		1	20	20	20	
27½	22½	Relln pf2.68	12.		13	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	RepAir .20	3.3	5	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30	16¼	RepCo .60b	2.5	4	37	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ½
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	4.9	4	49	20½	20	20⅛	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	RepMtg			45	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
31	23⅛	RepStl 2a	8.2	3	297	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
30	21	RepTex 1	3.7	7	11	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
32⅜	20¾	RevcoD .80	3.3	9	96	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
19¼	11½	Revere		4	30	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
54⅝	39	Revlon 1.56	3.8	10	480	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.4	7	20	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	5.5	7	106	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
36⅝	31⅞	Reynln s2.10	6.2	7	1261	35	33⅞	34⅛	—1⅛
85	60	Reyln pf2.25	2.8		1	80	80	80	—5
40⅝	28⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	5.8	4	596	39⅛	37⅝	38¼	—1¼
35	18⅝	RichCo 1.30	6.2	10	27	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
27	19¼	RchMer 1.20	5.7	6	177	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
20½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.0	5	34	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
50	25¼	RioGran 1	2.1	8	126	47¼	46¼	47¼	— ⅛
30¼	13¾	RioGr pf .80	2.8		177	28⅞	28	28⅛	— ⅝
27⅞	19	RiteAid .65	2.7	9	99	25	24¼	24½	— ½
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.40	7.6	6	42	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—1
35½	27⅛	Robtsn 2.20	6.3	5	x49	35⅛	33½	35	+1½
12	8⅛	Robins .40	4.4	5	297	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	RochG 1.48b	11.	6	111	13⅛	d12⅞	13	— ⅛
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	9.5	7	58	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
63⅛	35⅜	Rockwl 2.60	4.6	8	346	58¼	56⅛	56½	—1⅞
48½	33	RohmH 2	5.1	5	75	40¼	39½	39½	— ¾
20	11⅛	Rohrlnd		5	115	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
31¾	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	12	392	28	27⅜	27¾	— ⅜
49	28⅝	Rolm s		25	63	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	Ronson			8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
11½	9⅝	Roper .90	8.5	6	x15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Rorer .84	4.9	10	97	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
78½	19¾	Rosario .80a	1.1	16	182	77¼	73½	73½	—3¼
49⅜	18½	Rowan .10	.2	18	583	49⅛	48⅛	49	+ ¼
15¼	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.5	18	37	14	13⅞	13⅞	
92	62½	RoylD 5.53e	6.6	3	578	85⅞	84⅝	84⅞	—2⅞
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	3.7	8	156	25½	25	25	— ½
11¼	8¼	RussTog .88	8.0	6	39	11	10⅞	11	
25⅛	15½	RyanH 1.20	6.0	6	398	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—1¼
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.1	6	180	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	— ½
		— S—S—S —							
11¼	6⅝	SCA .35i	3.4	11	378	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.6	4	56	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ¼
36	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.0	8	30	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
68⅞	31	Sabine .56	.8	31	142	66½	65¾	66½	— ⅛
27	24½	SfgdBus wi1.32	1.3		40	25¾	25½	25½	
31⅝	9⅝	Safgdin		22	116	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
5½	4	Safgdin wi			494	u 5⅞	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅛
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.9	6	301	33⅝	d32⅞	32⅞	—1
10⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.4	33	13	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
51⅞	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	2.9	14	347	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1
13	9⅛	StJoLP 1.26	13.	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
73½	36⅝	StLSaF 2.50	3.8	9	x13	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—1
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.06e	12.		32	9	8⅝	8⅝	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.1	7	213	33	32½	33	— ¼
8¼	5¼	Salant .40	5.4	10	31	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5	Sambos			223	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
15⅞	12½	SDieGs 1.52	12.	7	158	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
18¾	12½	SJuanR 1.45t	9.8	12	24	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
45½	16⅛	Sanders .50	1.2	17	86	42¼	41¼	42	+ ¼
72	32¼	SFeInd 2.60	4.1	8	494	64⅝	63½	64	—1¼
19⅝	8⅝	SFeIn pf .50	2.9		2	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
45¾	18¼	SFeInt .72	1.8	70	732	41⅝	40	41⅛	— ½
18⅜	13⅛	SgtWel 1	6.1	7	x5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	SaulRE			37	8	8	8	
11¾	6½	SavASip .05e	.5	12	18	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	SavOnD .50	4.8	7	65	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11.	6	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14	10¾	SavE A 1.34	12.		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12¼	9⅝	SavE pf1.28	13.		16	9⅝	d 9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	4.2	4	257	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
23¼	19	Savin pf1.50	7.6		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
9¾	4⅝	Saxon		8	344	6½	6⅛	6½	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			38	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.1	8	966	34⅝	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
64⅝	57⅝	SchrPl pf5.07	8.9		2	57	d57	57	— ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz			675	8	d 7⅝	7⅞	
115⅞	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.0	22	1396	113⅞	110¼	113	+ ½
45⅝	25⅛	SclAtla s.18	.4	22	61	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
27⅛	18¼	SCOA 1.08	5.1	6	54	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ½
7⅝	4⅛	ScotLad .05e	.7	8	426	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.3	5	56	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
27⅛	17½	ScottF .80	3.2	9	111	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	16	ScottP 1	5.0	6	1685	u22⅛	19¾	20	— ⅜
19⅝	10⅞	Scottys .44	2.3	10	47	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.5	5	30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
11½	7⅞	Scudder		21	32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	8¼	Scud pf .90e	10.		9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
13¼	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		18	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅝	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.4	5	40	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
37½	24½	SeabCL 2.20	6.3	4	113	35	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10	SeaWA		10	66	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
31⅞	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.0	6	10	28	28	28	— ⅛
51½	27⅝	Seagrm 1.10	2.3	15	240	48	46½	48	+ ½
23	14⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.4	6	8	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.7	9	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅝	
32⅝	19¾	SealPw 1.30	5.9	5	x29	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
23⅝	11½	SearleG .52	2.3	13	1438	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅜
21⅜	16⅞	Sears 1.36	7.9	6	2453	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9	4½	Seatrain			580	8⅛	7⅞	8	
34⅝	25⅛	SecPac n1.80	6.3	5	159	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
71¼	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.0	59	214	70⅝	69½	69⅝	— ⅞
14	8	SeigLi 1.20	12.	16	13	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	7⅜	SvCpInt .34	3.6	5	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅝	12½	Shaklee .80	4.8	5	116	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
49	25¼	Shapell .15	.3	5	27	47⅝	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅝
35½	9⅝	ShearL .60	1.8	6	151	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ¼
76	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	3.4	10	814	72⅜	71	71	—2
36½	27	ShellT s3.27t	9.6	5	47	34⅞	34	34	— ¾
11⅛	6⅞	ShelGlo .30	4.2	6	116	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	ShelG pf1.35	10.		1	13	13	13	
36⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.5	17	81	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
57	44⅛	Shrw pf4.40	8.5		z10	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	28	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
46⅞	20½	Signal 1	2.2	8	195	45⅝	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅝
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	4.5	7	6	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	1.9	11	31	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.7	11	97	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	Singer			213	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅞	Singr pf3.50	13.		18	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
13¼	9¼	Skyline .48	4.0	14	196	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	6.7	3	43	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
85	43½	Smithln 1.12	1.4	15	47	80¼	78⅞	78⅞	—1⅜
65¼	38⅜	Smklin s1.66	3.0	14	552	55⅞	55¼	55⅜	— ⅜
22½	18	Smucker 1.10	5.3	6	7	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.2	12	318	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4	21	340	7⅛	6⅞	7	
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79t	8.6	6	28	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ½
5¼	3⅜	SoAtlFn			3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18	13⅛	SCrEG 1.74	12.	7	54	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
64	38	Souldwn .60	1.0	7	29	63	62⅞	63	— ⅜
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.0	5	72	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	1.0	5	34	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	21⅞	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	387	22⅝	22	22½	
14⅝	11	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	1835	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
19¼	16	SolnGE 1.68	11.	7	x50	15⅛	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	33⅛	SoNRes 1.50	2.5	11	93	60⅞	59½	59½	—1⅝
33	33	SNETel 3.60	11.	6	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
47½	27	SouPac 2.60	6.0	7	297	46⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
66	47⅝	SouRy 3.68	6.0	6	149	63	61⅞	61⅞	—1⅜
28⅜	24¼	SoRy pf2.60	11.		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
38⅝	21	SoUnCo 1.92	5.3	9	27	36⅜	36	36	— ⅜
32	25⅛	Soutlnd .84b	3.1	8	79	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
76	34¼	SouRoyl s		28	347	68	65	67¼	— ½
2½	1¼	Soumrk		1	78	2⅛	2	2	
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	74	21¼	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛
26¼	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	5.3	7	30	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.2	5	150	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅜
13½	10	SwtGas n1.10	9.0	8	76	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅜	9¼	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	240	10⅝	10½	10¾	
28¾	11¾	Sparton .80	3.6	7	22	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh		20	86	40	39¼	39¼	— ⅞
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.6	5	44	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
35¼	30	SperHu pf 3	9.4		5	32	32	32	+ ⅜
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	2.8	8	546	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	— ⅞
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	6.8	4	21	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.5	7	182	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.3	13	474	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.1	7	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
48	19⅝	Staley 1	2.3	21	470	45⅝	42¾	43⅜	—1⅞
33⅝	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.1	9	270	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—1
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.7	8	37	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	10⅛	StdMotA .64	6.2	4	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
75½	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	4.6	7	1787	70¼	69	69⅝	—1⅛
111½	53½	StOInd 3.60	3.4	10	1699	107	105½	106⅛	—1⅜
110¼	44⅝	StOilOh 2	1.9	11	374	108	105⅛	106¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅜	StPacCp .60	5.7	4	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.2	6	32	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
46	23½	StanW 1.24	3.1	9	155	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜
38½	26⅜	Starret 1.48	4.2	6	4	35¼	35	35	
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11	8	StaMSe 1.08	12.		10	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
25	17½	StaufCh s1.10	6.4	6	971	17¾	d17	17¼	— ⅝
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.0	7	43	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Sterchi .68	6.4	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
21⅜	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.8	10	847	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	30	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	7.6	4	80	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	21	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
32⅞	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	5.3	7	28	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75	5.6	9	37	49	48⅝	49	+ ¼
29⅞	18	StonCon .72	3.0	9	60	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.6	4	11	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	StorTec s		18	1480	15⅝	15	15⅛	
33⅞	21¾	Storer s .72	2.5	10	319	29⅛	28	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	StridRit 1.16	8.2	9	42	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	7	85	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	19½	SubPrG 1.44	3.7	7	149	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	— ⅛
32¾	23	SunChm s.60	2.1	6	13	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
28⅝	18⅜	SunEl .72	3.1	10	24	23½	22⅞	23	— ¼
88⅜	43⅛	SunCo 3	3.8	7	411	79¾	77¾	78½	—1⅛
91⅞	44⅝	SunC pf 2.25	2.8		17	82	80⅝	80⅞	—1⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	7.8	6	285	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅛
46½	21¾	Sundstr 1.20	2.8	11	221	43⅝	43	43⅛	— ⅛
47¼	12¼	SunsM .40	1.0	21	248	38⅞	37⅛	38⅜	
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	2.8	10	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
172	99	SuprOil s.70	.4	17	195	168	162½	165	—1
19¼	11½	SupmkG .48	3.0	5	164	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
7⅜	3⅛	Supscp			125	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	7.2	5	28	19⅞	19½	19½	
24¼	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.4	8	36	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
40	29⅛	Sybrn pf2.40	7.6		1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
		— T—T—T —							
29⅞	11½	TREs 1	3.8	13	230	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
48½	33⅛	TRW 2	4.8	7	215	42½	41¼	41¼	—1
105	73½	TRW pf 4.40	4.8		1	92½	92½	92½	—5
90	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	5.8		3	78	78	78	—2½
35¼	19¼	TaftBrd .76	2.4	9	58	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
11¾	2½	Talcott			16	8	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
11¼	6	Talley		9	172	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ½
11¾	8½	Talley pf 1	11.		10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	TampE 1.44	9.7	7	1105	15	14⅝	14⅞	
33¾	17⅝	Tandy		9	365	32¾	32⅛	32¾	
6⅞	3⅛	Tandycft n		6	69	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
31⅛	10⅞	Tchncolr .72	2.6	7	276	28½	27¼	27⅞	— ¼
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		14	82	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
64¼	46⅝	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	121	61	60¾	60⅞	— ⅞
18	8½	Telcom .70	4.6	5	181	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾

3 p.m. Stocks

Because of technical problems, we are unable to publish Wall Street closing prices. These are 3 p.m. prices..

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
154½	110¼	Teledn 9.92t	6.7	5	690	151	148¼	149½	—1⅞
27	12	Telprmt		23	102	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
6¼	3¼	Telex		33	238	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45½	29¼	Tenneco 2.40	5.8	8	1253	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2
88⅛	68⅝	Tenc pr 7.40	11.		25	69	69	69	+ ¼
44⅞	15⅝	Teradyn		20	168	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
27⅞	9	Tesoro		4	2600	25	24	24½	— ⅝
48	20⅝	Tesor pf2.16	5.1		159	43⅝	41¼	42½	—1½
40¾	24	Texaco 2.40	6.5	6	4047	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	— ⅝
48⅜	36	TexCm 1.60	3.4	8	76	47½	47	47⅝	— ¼
79½	38½	TexEst 2.70	3.6	10	170	75⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ¾
27⅛	22⅞	TxET pf2.40	10.		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
28¾	24¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
35	22¼	TexGT s1.46	4.4	9	98	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	— ½
25	16⅛	Texlnd .60	2.5	4	64	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
108⅛	78	Texlnst 2	1.9	14	392	103⅞	102½	103¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	8⅝	Texlnt			521	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
46½	30	TexOGs s.24	.6	17	795	43½	42	42¾	—1⅝
117	45½	TxPcLd .56e	.5	31	21	113⅞	108	109	—6
20⅛	15½	TexUtil 1.64	11.	6	1288	15⅞	d15⅝	15½	
53⅝	21⅛	Texsglf 1.20	2.5	12	580	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	—1
85	40	Texsglf pf 3	3.9		30	79	77	77½	—1½
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind			42	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
30	22¼	Textron 1.80	6.2	6	349	29½	28⅞	29	— ⅜
32½	24½	Textr pf2.08	6.7		2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.5		4	25½	25½	25½	— ½
58	30⅜	Thiokol 1.55	2.8	9	40	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅜
47¼	38½	ThmBet 1.72	3.6	12	6	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅝	Thomln .56b	5.5	5	37	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	21	ThmJW 1.80	5.8	7	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .72	6.1	8	58	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
42½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.3	14	53	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅞
27¾	16½	TigerInt .80	3.5	8	147	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
53½	35¼	Timeln 1.66	3.2	10	72	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅛
38¼	26½	TimI pfB1.57	4.2		33	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	3.9	9	x79	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅜
63½	48⅛	Timkn 3a	5.2	6	14	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅜
46½	21¾	ToddSh		6	125	35⅝	34⅜	35½	— ½
25⅝	15	Tokheim .70	3.3	10	78	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	— ½
22⅞	17	TolEdis 2.20	13.	6	77	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	TolEd pf2.36	14.		8	17½	d17¼	17¼	— ¼
21¼	16⅛	TolEd pf2.21	14.		10	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
15⅞	8½	TonkaCp		6	59	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
11½	8⅛	ToolRol .40b	4.8	5	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
29⅞	16¾	ToroCo .88	5.1	6	121	18	17⅜	17⅛	— ⅛
31¼	26⅝	Tosco n			1253	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	67	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	15⅝	Tracor s.40	1.3	11	107	30⅞	29⅝	30½	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	Trane 1.04	4.5	8	236	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
38¼	28⅞	TranUn 2.36	6.3	8	226	37½	37¼	37½	
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		9	218	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	TW Cp wt			21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	TWC pf 2	13.		2	15	15	15	— ⅛
17	12¼	TWC pf 1.90	15.		24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
32¼	20⅝	TWC pf 2.66	13.		45	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	Transm 1.12	6.4	5	367	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	Traninc 2.04	13.		42	16½	d16¼	16¼	— ¼
48⅝	23	Transco 1.24	2.9	14	620	42⅝	42	42⅛	—1⅛
58½	50⅛	Transco pf3.87	5.6		11	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅛
14½	6⅝	Transcn .60	8.1	13	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
25½	19½	TrGP pf2.50	13.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	3.4	3	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
27½	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.1	5	18	25⅜	25½	25½	— ⅛
44¾	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.2	4	507	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.14e	11.		146	20⅛	19⅞	20	
29⅛	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		4	23	23	23	
4	2⅜	TriSoM		5	544	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Trialnd .30r	3.5	6	17	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
24⅛	16⅝	TrlaPc 1	4.3	8	24	23½	23	23	— ½
17¼	7½	Trico .20	1.3	16	183	16	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅝
30½	16⅛	Trintyln s.60	2.2	14	342	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1
17½	12⅝	TucsEP 1.52	11.	6	142	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
53	34½	TCFox 1.40a	2.9	38	49	49⅞	48⅛	48½	—1⅞
22⅛	17¾	TwinDs 1.10	5.8	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
37½	16¼	TycoLab 1	2.9	8	194	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
17⅞	14	TylerCp .50	3.2	7	128	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	31¼	Tymshr		19	115	56⅝	56	56¼	— ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
29⅛	19½	UAL 1	5.0		1283	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	17½	UGI 1.76	6.3	8	29	28⅛	28	28	— ½
28¼	22⅝	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z10	24	24	24	
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	8.8	6	55	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅛	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.2	8	84	23½	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
39⅛	20⅛	UVInd 18c		6	421	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
15⅞	10	Unarco .88	6.4	5	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
67⅛	56⅜	UniNV 4.40e	7.1	5	44	62¼	62⅛	62¼	
52½	41¼	UComp 2.60	5.5	8	70	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
47⅜	35	UnCarb 3	6.9	5	934	44½	43¾	43⅝	— ⅞
13⅛	8⅜	UnComr .20	2.2		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	UnionCp .32t	5.1	6	34	6⅝	6½	6¼	
14½	11⅛	UnElec 1.44	13.	7	133	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
79¼	61	UnEl pfL 8	13.		z160	62	61	61	—1
62½	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.3	10	984	56⅝	55½	56	—1
98	53⅜	UPacC 2.80	3.0	11	1557	91⅞	89½	91⅞	+1⅞
7⅞	3½	Uniroyal			172	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
64⅝	30⅛	Unlrval pf			z780	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.0	7	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
74⅛	35½	UEnRs 2.48	3.5	9	48	71¾	71	71⅛	— ⅜
30⅛	18½	UnGrtv .24	1.1	7	47	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¼
25¾	20¼	UIllum 2.68	13.	5	19	21⅛	20⅞	21	
21⅛	16⅛	UIllu pf 2.20	13.		z410	17	17	17	
32¼	13½	Unitlnd .90b	3.1	10	46	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅜
28⅛	10¾	Unitln pf.42	1.7		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—2⅞
22	10⅝	UnItInn .22	1.1	8	70	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
12¼	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	10.	4	8	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
7⅝	5	UnMM n			165	6	5⅞	6	
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn			41	5	4⅝	5	
37⅞	22¾	UnRelg s.80a	2.5	5	x33	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ½
20½	14⅜	USFoS 1.82e	9.2		21	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
12½	6½	USAir		3	216	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	31	USFld 2.40	6.3	5	315	39⅜	38	38	—1⅜
37⅞	27	USGyps 2.40	7.3	4	253	33	32½	32⅝	— ½
17⅛	9	USHom .52	3.3	4	84	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
10½	7⅜	USInd .76	8.1	5	224	9⅜	9	9⅜	
18⅜	11¾	USLeasa .52	3.6	6	822	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅞	US Rlv			36	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
23⅜	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.4	4	55	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25⅛	16¾	USSteel 1.60	7.7		1759	21	20⅝	20¾	— ½
37⅜	29½	USTobc 2.08	6.7	9	36	31½	31	31⅛	— ¼
52⅝	35¼	UnTech 2.20	4.6	7	x1535	49⅛	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
66¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.2		x1	62	62	62	+ ½
27¾	23	UTch pf2.55	10.		x539	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	UniTel 1.52	9.1	6	685	17⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	— ½
39	18⅝	Unitrod .50	1.4	14	54	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	— ⅜
15	6⅞	Univar .56	4.4	6	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28	12⅛	UnivFd .96	7.4	9	51	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf 1.32	6.7	7	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.6	9	297	47⅝	46½	47½	+1⅛
28	21	USLIFE .68	2.9	6	479	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	26½	USLIF pf3.33	12.		1	27	27	27	
10⅝	8	UslifeFd .96a	12.		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅝	15⅞	UtaPL 1.76	11.	8	133	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
22½	18⅛	UtPL pf2.04	11.		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
		— V—V—V —							
22	16⅜	VF Cp 1.60	7.4	6	46	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
39	17½	VSI Cp .72	2.3	8	36	33⅛	32	32	—1½
23½	10⅛	Valero n			3579	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅜
9½	5¼	ValleyIn .40	4.9	15	121	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
15	11⅛	VanDrn 1	7.3	5	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	15⅝	Varlan .40	1.2	12	187	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	7⅝	Varo .40	3.0	11	99	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
51⅛	17½	Veeco .60	1.3	14	98	47⅛	46⅛	46½	—1⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo			15	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	VestSe 1.36e	14.		22	10⅛	10	10	
45½	25½	Viacom .32	.8	17	8	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	VaEPw 1.40	14.	6	1428	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
52	40	VaEP pf 5	12.		z60	41	41	41	—1
79	58½	VaEP pf7.72	13.		z20	58½	58½	58½	
95	67	VaEP pf8.60	13.		z20	68½	68½	68½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28¾	21⅞	VaEP pf2.90	13.		22	21⅞	d21½	21½	— ⅜
78⅝	60	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		z180	60	d59	59	—1
75	54	VaEP pf7.20	13.		z20	55	55	55	
77	53½	VaEP pf7.45	13.		z100	57	57	57	+ ½
29⅜	11⅛	Vornado .60	2.7	30	145	22⅝	21⅞	22½	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Vulcinc .84	5.8	5	24	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
37	30⅝	VulcnM 2	5.6	7	x24	36½	36	36	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.4	4	26	13½	13¼	13½	
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.8	7	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
55⅛	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.6		1	48	48	48	
7¼	3⅝	WachRty		50	32	5⅝	5½	5½	
36¾	22¾	WalMrt .30	.9	15	18	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
35¼	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	4.6	7	65	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	23⅛	WlkrH g s1.40	4.3	11	95	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	WallBus 1	3.4	7	4	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.60	6.1	5	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	
35⅝	26¼	WattJm 1.80	6.5	5	215	28	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅜
38	27⅞	WallJ pf1.60	5.4		14	29½	29	29½	
12⅛	6⅜	WardFd		8	44	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Warnaco .35r	2.5	5	165	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	Wrnc pf1.50	5.6		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
87½	22	WarnS 1.80	2.1	13	134	87½	87	87⅛	— ⅜
57⅞	32⅝	WrnComs 1	1.8	6	240	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	— ¼
25⅛	17⅛	WarnrL 1.32	6.2	10	509	21⅛	21	21⅛	
27½	21⅜	WashGs 2.40	11.	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39	23⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.5	5	33	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
45	31¾	WasN pf2.50	7.9		1	31⅝	d31⅝	31½	—1
23⅛	18½	WshWt 2.16	11.	7	17	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
47	27¾	WasteM .70	1.6	15	58	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
37	17⅛	WatkinJ .40	1.2	14	13	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ¼
7¼	4⅛	WayGos			37	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	WayG pf1.60	11.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7½	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.1	130	2	6½	6½	6½	
13¾	11½	Wean pf1.26	11.		8	11½	11½	11½	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.7	11	341	12⅝	12	12	— ½
28½	22⅜	WeisMk s.88	3.4	8	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
33⅜	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.6	5	236	26½	26⅛	26¼	
17⅞	11⅜	WelFM 1.35e	9.6	7	19	14	14	14	— ½
48⅝	37½	WPenP pf4.50	12.		z110	38½	38½	38½	—1⅜
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	8.1	6	132	35	34⅝	34¾	— ¼
14	10	WstctT a.80			35	12¼	12½	12½	— ¼
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.4	3	175	9⅜	9	9⅛	
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.8		5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
35	23⅝	WnBnc 1.44	5.3	5	172	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ¼
48	27⅛	WnCaNA s.32	.7	19	155	46¼	45⅝	46	—1
38	24⅜	WnCo pf2.12	5.9		10	37⅛	36	36	—2
67¾	36	WPact 23.75e	2.5	4	117	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ½
26⅞	15½	WUnion 1.40	5.7		180	25	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	8.9		5	51½	51½	51½	— ½
11	8½	WUn dpf1.18	14.		47	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf2.56	14.		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27	14½	WestoEl 1.40	5.7	6	814	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
38⅝	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.2	8	96	37	36	36	—1
37⅞	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	3.7	9	676	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞	—1⅛
49¾	37⅞	Wevr pf2.80	6.1		39	47½	46	46	—1⅝
39⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.40	3.7	10	275	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf 2	5.3		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	15	WheelPit 1e	4.4	2	34	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	—1⅛
41½	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z50	36	36	36	
22¾	17⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	7.9	7	220	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	WhitC 1.40	5.5	6	56	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.8		2	34	34	34	
9½	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	366	7¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
26½	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.1	7	841	24½	24	24⅛	— ½
17¼	13⅞	Wickes 1.04	6.8	4	82	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt .44	5.2	12	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
40½	17⅞	Williams 1.10	3.0	14	1548	36¼	35¼	36¼	— ¼
15⅝	7½	WilshrO .07r	.5	48	162	14½	14	14	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	WinDx 1.68	6.2	8	76	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
46	37	WinDx B			11	40⅝	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Winnbgo		150	479	3	2¾	3	
11⅞	6⅛	WinterJ .87e	13.	18	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27	20½	WisEP 2.38	12.	7	79	20½	d20¼	20¼	— ¼
25⅞	19¼	WisGas 2.04	10.	5	58	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	WiscPL 1.84	12.	6	34	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
19½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.72	11.	6	55	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
33	20½	Witco 1.40	4.6	6	83	30½	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
16½	10	WlltrR .80	5.1	6	137	16⅛	15½	15⅝	
13⅞	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.3	7	227	13⅝	13	13⅛	
24⅞	14½	Womelc .60	3.5	9	53	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
47⅝	25½	WoodPt .64	1.4	23	140	46⅛	45⅝	46	— ½
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.6	5	178	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		6	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
80	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.7	8	94	79	77½	77½	—2¼
11⅞	7⅞	Wurlitzr		71	107	8½	8⅜	8½	
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.0	15	67	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
17	7½	WyleLb s.40	2.6	8	115	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
8¾	4	Wyly		19	186	8	7¾	7⅞	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	52¾	Xerox 2.80	4.4	10	1094	65	64⅛	64¼	— ⅛
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s .64	3.1	4	58	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
35⅞	14⅛	Yates s .20	.7	8	40	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.7	5	38	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	—1
34	12⅝	Zapata .48	1.6	12	310	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—1
14⅜	9⅝	ZayreCp		4	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	ZenithR .60	6.2	6	600	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	14½	ZeroCp .48	1.9	10	37	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
21⅛	14½	Zurnlnd .92	4.5	7	88	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛

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Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 15, 1980

AELInd	8	8½
AFAProt	7⅛	8¼
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accurav	7½	8
AddisnW	9¼	10
AdvRoss	5⅜	5⅞
AlexAlex	30	30¼
Allcoinc	33½	35½
AllynB	12	13
AFinCp	30⅛	31¼
AFum	5⅝	5⅞
AGreet	11⅞	12¼
AlntGp	59⅛	60½
AMicros	24¾	25¼
AWelding	36¼	37¼
Amterr	4	4¼
Anadite	10⅞	11
AnheusB	25⅛	25⅝
AntaCo	9⅝	10⅛
ArdenGp	4⅛	4½
AsdColo	22⅜	23½
AllGsLt	14¼	14⅝
BairdCp	10¼	10⅞
BangH	12⅝	12⅞
BkamK	17½	18
BasicRs	13⅛	13⅝
BassFr	18	18¾
BayisMk	14¼	14⅞
Beeline	10½	11¼
BetzLab	37¼	38½
BibbCo	16½	17½
BirdSon	18½	20
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	26⅝	27½
Bonanza	4	4¼
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	48½	49¼
Buckbee	8⅝	8⅞
Buckeye	22⅛	23½
BurnupS	10⅝	10⅞
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	3	3½
CapSwC	16¾	17½
CapinAir	3¼	3¾
CoreCp	9¼	10¼
CnVtPS	14⅛	14½
ChmLea	37	39
ChesUtl	12	12¾
Cirfico	5½	6⅛
CitzUtA	37¾	33½
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	7⅛	7¾
ComCIH	33⅛	33⅜
CmlShr	14½	16
CmwTel	17½	19½

ConPap	61	62
Crawfd	25⅛	26¼
CrosTre	36⅞	36⅞
CullrFed	2¼	3
Cyclitron	13½	14½
DanlyM	31	31¾
DiaDes	19⅝	19⅞
DaytMal	19	21
DeklbAg	37⅝	38½
DeLuxC	36¼	37
DetCanT	10⅞	11¾
DewevEl	3½	4¼
DiaCrys	24⅝	25⅝
DixnCru	39¾	40⅝
Docutel	12⅝	12¾
DollrGn	10⅝	11⅛
DeylDB	25½	26¼
DunklnD	11½	11⅞
Duriron	16½	17½
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	23½	24
ElPasEl	9⅜	9½
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	9	9½
ElModul	7½	8½
EnrDev	18½	19½
Enlwistl	3¾	4½
EqtOil	59	60½
Fabrlh	2 5-16	2 11-16
FtBkSys	37½	38¼
FtBostn	18½	19¼
FtEmpS	12¾	13¼
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flicker	12⅝	13⅝
FloatPnt	15½	16¼
FlaWatU	⅞	1⅛
ForestO	35⅝	36¼
Formlpll	2⅝	3½
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	15¾	16½
GnRlEst	9¼	11
GnReins	85	87
GovEFn	9	9⅝
GreenM	11⅛	11⅝
GrevAdv	49	51
Gifintst	17½	19
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	7	8
HrpRow	9⅞	10⅝
HarpGp	36¾	37½
HarHNt	15	15⅝
HenrdF	27¼	28
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12½	13
HorizRs	3¼	3¾
HyattInt	23	27
IMSInt	33½	34¼
Infralnd	8¾	9½
IntelCp	74½	75½
IntrcEnr	8½	9¼
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅞

InBkWsh	12	12⅝
IwaSoUt	22⅛	23⅛
JamWP h	5	5⅜
Jamsby	18½	19¼
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JoslynM	18	18⅝
KaisSt pf	16½	17¼
Kalvar	3⅝	4
Kaman	25	25¾
KmpAm	10⅝	10⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	45	46½
Keufel	23	24
Kimball	16⅝	17⅛
Kingint	6	7
KnapeV	16½	17½
Kratos	20¼	21¼
Lancein	22⅛	23
LandRes	4⅛	4⅝
LaneCo	22⅝	23⅝
LtdStor	8½	9
LinBcst	43¼	44⅛
Loaetrn	14¼	15¼
MSIDat	10⅝	10⅞
MadsGE	12⅝	12⅞
MagelPet	13¼	14
MairRt	3	3⅝
Mallkrl	30⅝	31⅜
MaulLP	27	28½
McCorm	23	23½
McQuay	9½	10½
MidsxW	18½	19½
MdldCap	8⅛	9
MdlRes	2½	2⅞
MdlBks	28⅝	29⅝
Millipr	35	35¾
MissVtG	16⅝	17⅜
Molex	41¼	42
MonfCol	7⅛	7½
MoorePd	24¼	25¼
MorgRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	3½	4
NargCp	25½	27½
NwldRE	15	16
NJNGas	15⅛	15⅞
NielsnA	29½	30
NielsnB	28⅞	29¼
NoCarGs	16⅝	17⅛
NoEOl un	89	90½
NwtNGs	17½	17⅞
NwstPS	15⅛	15⅝
Noxell	20½	21
OgilvyM	23⅝	24½
OhFerro	9¼	10⅛
OtterTP	19½	20
PCAInt	9½	10
PabstB	12¼	12¾
PcGaR	19	19¾
PauleyP	27	27¾

PeerMl	10¼	11
PennEnt	13½	14
Petrolit	45½	46½
Pettibon	24½	25½
PierceSS	8⅞	9⅝
Pinkrtn	38½	40
PionHiB	22	22½
Plastine	1	2
Possls	4½	5¼
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PbSvNC	11½	11⅝
PuriBen	16¾	17½
PutDCap	12¼	13¼
QuakrCh	23⅝	24⅝
RogenPr	10¼	10⅝
Raychm	59	61
Raymnd	31¼	32¼
ReadEx	27	27¾
RobbMy	59	61
Roselon	3⅝	4¼
Rouse	19½	20
RusStov	16⅝	16⅞
Sodiler	4⅜	4⅞
SconDt	2 13-16	3 1-16
ScrippH	65	70
Svcmsts	24	25
Showml	41¼	42¼
SolidStS	13¼	14
SColWtr	11¾	12½
SwElSv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	41¼	42¼
Standyn	24⅝	25½
StdRegs	27	28
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	10⅝	10⅞
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	29¾	30½
Tandem	52	52¼
TecumP	67½	69½
Tennant	28	29½
Tiprary	22⅝	22⅞
TricoPd	47½	46½
TroyGld a	10	10½
TysonFd	11¼	12¼
UnMcGil	14¼	15⅛
USSurg	32	32⅝
USTrck	16⅝	17⅝
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	13½	14¼
VanDus	13¼	14
Velcro s	9⅝	10⅛
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	13¾	14¼
WshEnr	17⅜	17⅞
Weldirn	2	2⅜
WellsGo	7⅛	8⅛
WtnMtg	3⅝	4⅜
WmorC	27½	28¼
WoodLot	23¼	24
WrightW	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUtn	26	27

European Gold Markets

February 15, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	674.50	667.00	—15.00
Zurich	674.50	669.50	—16.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	667.85	659.98	—16.21

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Tokyo Exchange

February 15, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	174	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	198
Asahi Glass	361	Mitsubi Chem.	219
Canon	658	Mitsubi Corp.	706
Dai Nip. Print	539	Mitsubi Elec	210
Fuji Bank	411	Mitsui Co.	385
Fuji Photo	526	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec.	410
Honda Motor	616	Nippon Steel	139
C. Itoh	478	Sharp	610
I.H.I.	155	Sony Corp	1,690
Japan Air L.	2,580	Sumitomo Bank	410
Kansai El. Pwr.	895	Sumitomo Chem.	139
Kao Soap	411	Sumitomo Metal	150
Kawasaki Steel	142	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	406	Takeda	520
Komatsu	348	Teijin	152
Kubota	362	Tokyo Marine	628
Matsu El. Ind.	718	Toray	242
Matsu E. Wks	549	Toyota	838

New index: 472.47; Previous: 472.45
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,827.71; Previous: 6,828.98

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 15, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 659.10
—(d) Conbar	SF 658.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 718.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 828.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.73
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.16
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$11.83
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£85.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.68
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.84
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.79
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 305.75
—(d) Canasec	SF 543.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 65.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 112.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 521.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 116.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 18.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 60.40
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$2.71
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$38.37
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$68.86
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$21.50
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$35.48
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$69.28
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$21.07
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.29
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$45.56
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$12.98
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.89
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.20
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$14.03
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.93
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$70.59
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$36.91
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 278.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.92
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$48.08
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est	SF 1,506.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,010.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 358.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 53.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 354.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 243.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 60.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 73.96
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 24.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 54.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.25
—(d) Eurit Europa Sh.	SF 141.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 104.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 59.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 422.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 339.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 35.35
—(d) Unifonds	DM 16.09
—(d) Unirak	DM 49.00
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 82.36
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.25
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.02
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 110.85
(w) CAMIT	$10.32*
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.53
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,366.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund.	$291.67
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.38
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.85
(w) O.G.C.	$52.33
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.57
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$27.33
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,421.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$231.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 151.85
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 67.11
(d) Fonditalia	$17.01
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.94
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$113.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$122.52
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.74
(w) Intermarket Fund	$173.49
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.28
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 33.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$59.06
(r) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$12.04
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.58
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$83.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$41.44
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,384.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$14.66
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$30.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$70.13
(w) Luxfund	$34.09
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$13.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.63*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.86*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$91.41
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$35.94
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,123.00
(d) Renta Fund	$59.75
(d) Rentinvest	LF 764.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.11
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.07
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 52.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$17.56
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 88.10
(w) Talent Global Fund	$14.75
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$51.68
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$70.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	$32.41
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.16
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$4.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$460.43
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$18.35
(w) Worldwide Securities	$102.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,134,945/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend. ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; '' — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemat price -Ex-Coupon.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
46374 Abti Prce	$23⅝	23	23⅛ — ⅛	
19 Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
13387 Agnico E	$15⅞	14½	14⅞ — 1⅛	
1335 Agra Ind A	$6	5¾	5¾	
48606 Alta Gas A	$28¾	27½	27⅝ — 1⅛	
150 Alta Nat	$70	70	70	
300 Algo Cent	$24	24	24	
7500 Andres W A	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
1200 Asbestos	$36½	36	36 — ⅛	
7300 Atco A	$20	19⅝	19⅝ — ⅜	
7236 BP Can	$41¾	39⅞	39¾ — 2	
6610 Bank N S	$26⅜	25⅞	25⅞ — ⅜	
1000 Baton A	$13½	13½	13½ — ⅛	
200 Beth Cop	$26¼	26⅛	26⅛ — ⅛	
45120 Bralor Res	$29	23⅞	26½ + 2½	
800 Bramalea	$20	19⅝	20	
860 Brenda M	$37½	36½	37 — 1½	
3785 BCFP	$28⅜	28	28⅛ — ⅜	
6590 BC Phone	$16½	16	16½ + ¼	
13280 Brunswk	$14½	13¾	13¾ — ⅞	
300 Budd Can	$8	8	8	
3600 CAE	$16½	15¾	15¾ — ½	
17610 Cad Frv	$23¾	23⅛	23¾ + ⅛	
4756 Cal Pow A	$46	45½	45¾ + ⅛	
19010 Camflo	$22⅛	20½	20½ — 1½	
13560 C Nor West	$20	18⅝	18⅞ — 1⅛	
4550 C Packrs	$35½	34¾	34¾ — ½	
106416 Can Perm	$18½	18	18 — ⅛	
2550 Can Trust	$22½	22½	22½ + ½	
1600 C Tung	$30	28¼	28¼ — 1¼	
3250 CCablesy A	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛	
5525 Cdn Cel	$10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
18570 CI Bk Com	$26¾	26⅛	26⅛ — ⅝	
37084 CP Inve	$48	44¾	45 — 3	
12739 Cdn Tire A	$28⅜	28¼	28¼	
4213 C Utilies	$22	21	21¼ — ½	
8000 Candel Oil	$70	70	70	
2550 Cara	$18½	17½	17½ — 1⅛	
4305 Cassiar	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜ — ⅜	
9000 Celanese	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ — ¼	
16450 Cherokee	$13¼	12¾	12¾ — ⅜	
3835 Con Distrb	$10	9¾	9¾ — ¼	
27513 Cons Gas	$30⅛	29½	29⅞ — 1⅛	
7005 Con Fardy	375	360	370 + 10	
4700 Conwest	$8¾	8⅜	8⅜ — ⅛	
207160 Coseka R	$24¼	22	23¼ + ¾	
8050 Croiamt	$6⅝	6½	6½ — ⅛	
1310 Crush Intl	$12¾	12½	12½ — ¼	
17820 Cyprus	$26¼	24¾	24¾ — 1	
29830 Czar Res	$16¼	16	16 — ½	
40360 Daon Dev	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛	
1300 Daon A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛	
22591 Denison	$45½	43⅝	43¾ — 1¼	
18760 Dicknsn	$13¼	12½	12¾ — ⅜	
15995 D Bridge	$16¾	16	16 — ⅝	
15890 Dofasco A	$39½	38½	38½ — 1	
87 Dom Store	$20½	19⅞	20⅛ + ½	
1040 Du Pont A	$30½	30	30 — ¼	
150 Dylex L A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
2275 Electham A	$5⅝	5⅝	5½ — ⅛	
1700 Emco	$10½	10⅜	10⅜ — ⅜	
54790 Falcon C	$15½	14¼	14⅜ — ⅞	
17188 Fibrg Nik A	$143	132	132 — 10	
800 Fed Ind A	$7¾	7½	7½ — ¼	
300 Fed Pion	$40	37	40 + 3	
5920 Francana	$15	14¼	14⅝ — ⅜	
2283 Fraser	$20⅜	20	20 — ⅝	
7358 G M Res	$7	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅜	
6100 G Distrb A	$9¾	9½	9¾ + ¼	
14400 G Distrb w	350	330	330 — 25	
25700 Gibraltar	$15⅞	14¼	14¾ — 1⅛	
550 Goodyear	$20¼	20	20 — 1	
80 Grafi G	$15⅝	15⅞	15⅞ — ⅞	
13700 Granduc	385	360	360 — 15	
4850 GL Forest	$61	60	60 — 1½	
100 Greyhnd	$28	28	28 — ⅜	
100 H Group A	440	440	440	
4110 Hard Crp A	290	285	285 — 5	
2313 Hawker	$17¾	17	17 — ¾	
388 Hayes D	$9½	9½	9½ — ⅛	
3391 H Bay Co	$29½	29	29 — ½	
22550 IAC	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
600 Indal	$13⅛	13	13⅛ + ⅛	
96 Indusmin	$22	22	22	
200 Inglis	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3716 Inland Gas	$13⅜	13½	13½ — ¼	
625 Int Mogul	$8⅛	8	8 — ⅛	
6696 Intpr Pipe	$18	17¾	17⅞ + ⅛	
5060 Ivaco	$19⅛	18¾	19	
10522 Jannock	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛ + ⅛	
251795 Kaiser Re	$38⅜	36⅝	37⅝ — ⅞	
33700 Kam Kotia	$7	6¾	6¾ — ¼	
150 Kelsey H	$25	25	25 + 1	
39658 Kerr Add	$18½	17⅞	17⅞ — ⅝	
12503 Labatt A	$25	24	24¾	
310 Lab Min	$52	50	50 — 1	
22360 Lacana	$12⅛	11½	11⅝ — ⅞	
2600 LOnt Cem	$6	6	6	
2310 LL Lac	$8¾	8⅝	8¾ + ⅜	
3646 Lob Co A	410	400	405 — 5	
1180 Lob Co B	410	400	410 — 15	
4316 MICC	$13⅞	13½	13⅝ — ⅛	
26 Mclan H A	$25⅛	24⅝	25⅛ + ⅛	
1000 McGraw H	$9⅜	9¼	9¼ — ¼	
3100 Est Mirtic	330	325	325 — 25	
13890 Milel Corp	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜ — ⅜	
7069 Molson A	$29¼	28¾	29¼ + ½	
650 Molson B	$27½	27	27½ + ½	
32732 Moore	$37⅝	37¼	37¼	
3400 Murphy	$27⅝	26½	26½ — ¾	
50 Nat Trust	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝ — ⅜	
205337 Norando	$28⅞	26¼	26⅞ — 2	
70514 Norcen	$37½	36½	36½ — 1	
507 Nowsco W	$58	56	56 — 2	
57167 Oakwood P	$19	18	18¾ — ⅛	
31390 Ocelot B	$32¾	30½	30½ — 2½	
24525 Oshawa A	$8½	8¼	8¼ — ¼	
11005 Pamour A	$13	12¼	12¼ — ¾	
2561 PanCan P	$76	75	75 — 1½	
16500 Pembina	$11¼	10½	10⅝ — ⅝	
20010 Petrofina	$53½	51½	52¾ + ¾	
2926 Peyto Oils	$22	21¾	21¾ — ⅛	
11125 Pine Point	$37½	36⅜	36¾ — ½	
10300 Place G	350	330	330 — 20	
21921 Placer	$66½	63	64 — 2½	
12346 Ram	$18½	17⅜	17¾ — 1	
4340 Redpath	$16⅜	16	16¼ — ⅛	
2295 Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8⅛	8½ — ⅛	
3425 Reichhold	$14½	14	14½ + ¼	
56695 Revnu Prp	205	187	187 — 22	
4324 Roman	$55⅜	53½	53½ — 1½	
305 Rothman	$23	22½	22½ — 1¼	
60126 Sceptre	$13⅜	12⅝	12⅝ — ⅞	
160 Scotts	$7½	7½	7½	
39272 Shell Can	$33½	32½	33 — ¼	
58161 Sherritt	$18	17⅛	17⅛ — ⅞	
525 Sigma	$59⅛	57⅝	57⅝ — 1½	
3553 S Sears A	$8⅛	8	8	
2840 Slater Stl	$16¼	16	16⅛	
2000 Southm	$33	32	33 + 1	
620 St Brodcst	$11¾	11¾	11¾ — ⅛	
18395 Stelco A	$29⅜	29¼	29¼ — ¾	
670 Steep R	440	430	440 + 15	
18200 Sulpetro B	$21¼	20¼	20¼ — 1⅛	
1000 Suncor pr	$28	27½	27½ — ⅜	
300 Talcorp A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
3035 Tara	$16½	15⅝	16½	
4728 Teck Cor A	$36½	35	35 — 2¼	
24286 Teck Cor B	$36	34¾	34¾ — 1⅞	
100 Teledyne	$12	12	12	
3059 Tex Can	$81	78¾	79½ — 1⅝	
4710 Thom N A	$14¾	14⅝	14¾ + ⅛	
18258 Tor Dm Bk	$26⅜	26⅝	26⅝ — ¼	
9025 Torstar B	$23½	23¼	23¼ — ¼	
6350 Traders A	$14¾	14¼	14¼ — ¼	
9352 Trns Mt	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛ — ¾	
38776 Trinity Res	$11⅛	10½	10½ — ½	
10441 TrCan PL	$26⅜	26	26⅜ — ⅜	
18210 Turbo Cl B	$21	19¾	20 — 1⅛	
62310 UGas A	$11⅞	10⅝	10⅝ — ¼	
6108 Union Oil	$40⅜	38⅜	38⅜ — 1⅝	
20060 Un Asbstos	$6½	6¼	6¼ — ⅛	
7114 U Keno	$52¾	47¼	49 — 4	
25708 U Siscoe	$13⅝	13⅝	13½ — ⅛	
700 Un Carbid	$33½	33¼	33¼ — ¼	
1800 Van Der	$9¾	9½	9¾ + ¼	
8425 Versil Cor	$25	24⅝	24¾ + ¾	
7100 Vestgron	$19½	19	19 — ½	
1000 Weldwood	$23	22⅞	22⅞	
15600 West Mine	$18⅛	17½	17½ — ¾	
8500 Weston	$28	27¾	28 + ¼	
730 Woodwd A	$25¾	25½	25½ — ¼	
23310 Yk Bear	$15⅝	15	15 — ⅜	

Total sales 9,465,535 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 15, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	82¼	83¼
Argentina 9⅞-84	81½	83½
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	76½	77½
Australia 8¼-92	72	73
Avco 10¼-87	77	79
BTokyo 7⅝-84	82½	83½
Barclays 8½-92	71¼	72¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	78¾	79¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	75½	76½
Beneficial 9¾-87	82⅜	83⅜
BFCE 8¾-83	89	90
Canpac 9¾-89	80¼	81¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	82¾	83¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	78¼	79¼
Charbongs 8⅞-81	95	96
CNT 9½-86	85	86
Comalco 10¼-91	82½	83½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	73½	75
Continental 9⅞-86	82¾	83¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	77½	78½
Dominion 10¼-84	86¾	87¾
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	77½	78½
DSM 8¾-88	80¼	81¼
E E C 8¼-82	90½	91½
E E C 7¾-84	82¼	83¼
E C S 9-93	73¾	74¾
E C S 8¾-97	69¼	70¼
EdF 9⅞-86	85½	86½
E I B 8-84	82¼	83¼
E I B 8⅞-93	69¾	70¾
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	88¼	89¼
E D C 9¾-84	88½	89½
Finland 9½-86	84	85
Genstar 10-89	80½	81½
GMAC 9¼-86	82½	83½
Gotaverken 8½-87	76⅜	77⅜
Gould 9¾-85	85¼	86¼
GTE 9¾-89	79¾	80¾
GulfWest 9¾-84	82½	84½
Home Oil 9½-86	84	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	78¾	79¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	78½	79½
Kennecott 9½-86	80½	81½
Kidde W. 8½-85	79½	80½
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8¾-83	88½	89½
Manitoba 9½-89	79½	80½
Michelin 10-94	78½	79½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	83½	84½
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	89½	90¼
NBrunswick 9-83	89¼	90¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	75½	76½
Newfoundld 10-94	75¼	76¼
NZealand 8½-83	88	89
Norskhyd 8½-92	73½	74½
Norway 9½-84	88½	89½
NScotia 9¾-89	79½	80½
Occidental 10¼-84	87½	88½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	75¼	76¼
Penney JC 8½-83	87¼	88¼
Pennwalt 9¾-84	86	87
Pepsico 9¼-84	87¼	88¼
Portland 10-84	87½	88½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	73	74
Queb. Pro. 9-95	68¼	69¼
Saabscania 8½-89	72½	73½
Shell 8-86	81½	82½
Shell 7½-87	80¼	81¼
Stind 8⅞-88	82¼	83¼
StatOil 9⅞-89	80½	81½
Sweden 9¼-84	89¼	90¼
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9¼-87	81	82
UnOil 7½-87	84	85
UnBis 9-89	77	79
Utah 8-87	83¾	84¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	74¾	75¾
Warner L. 9-84	86½	87½
BroadHale 4¾-87	65½	67½
Canon 6¾-94	104	105½
Carnation 4-88	64½	66½
CIBA G. 4-94	86	88
Cake Batt. 6¾-93	76	78
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	136½	138½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	110	111½
Cummint 6¼-86	76½	78½
Dartind 4¾-87	70½	72½
EastKodak 4½-88	71	73
Ford 6-86	76½	78½
Ford 5-88	66½	68½
Galveston 8¾-94	122½	124½
GenElec 4¼-87	81	83
GenFoods 4⅜-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	65½	67½
GulWestn 5-88	108	110
Honda 5½-89	102	103½
Honneywell 6-86	87	89
ICI 6¾-97	108	109
INA 6-97	99	101
ISE 6¼-89	81½	83½
ITT 4¾-87	65½	67½
Lear 8-89	115	117
MorganJP 4¼-87	84	86
Nabisco 5¾-88	92½	94½
OwensIll 4½-87	107	109
Penney JC 4½-87	65½	67½
RCA 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¾-88	107	109
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4½-88	90½	92½
Texas 7½-93	72½	74½
Tyco 8½-88	159	161
UBS 5-89	105	107
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	68	70
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	69½	71½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	69	71
BBC 4¼-93	93½	95½
Beatrice 6¼-91	90½	92½
Beatrice 4½-92	77	79
Beecham 6¾-92	101	102½
Boots 6¾-93	100¾	101¾
Borden 6¾-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	73¼	75¼

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long.
Friday	88.774	74.596
Previous	88.759	74.557

U.S. Commodity Prices

Chicago Futures

February 15, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.15	69.20	68.40	68.52	—.58
Apr	71.80	71.80	70.55	70.65	—.95
Jun	73.65	73.65	72.50	72.60	—1.05
Aug	72.90	72.90	71.65	71.70	—1.15
Oct	71.40	71.60	70.50	70.60	—.97
Dec	72.90	72.90	71.60	71.72	—1.10
Feb	73.15	73.15	71.90	71.90	—1.25

Est. sales 24,317; sales Thur. 27,785.
Total open interest Thur. 57,696, up 554 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.77	85.85	84.40	84.45	—1.10
Apr	86.60	86.60	85.27	85.42	—.95
May	86.80	86.85	85.50	85.82	—.70
Aug	85.70	85.75	84.95	85.07	—.75
Sep	85.60	85.60	84.50	84.50	—.90
Oct	84.35	84.75	83.95	84.10	—.50
Nov	85.35	85.35	84.52	84.95	—.35

Est. sales 2,861; sales Thur. 3,047.
Total open interest Thur. 13,711, off 337 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.05	39.05	38.35	38.40	—.50
Apr	38.45	38.52	37.30	37.60	—.70
Jun	41.35	41.75	41.00	41.20	—.32
Jul	42.85	42.95	42.05	42.35	—.33
Aug	42.25	42.35	41.60	41.85	—.35
Oct	41.60	41.80	41.27	41.30	—.30
Dec	44.50	44.50	43.85	44.38	+.03
Feb	45.65	45.65	45.65	45.65	+.13
Apr	.	.	.	45.12	.

Est. sales 4,782; sales Thur. 5,938.
Total open interest Thur. 26,945, off 646 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Feb	.	.	.	51.25	+.45
Mar	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75	—.25
Apr	52.15	52.15	52.00	52.00	—.25
May	.	.	.	51.10	.
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	51.50	—.50
Jun	.	.	.	54.30	
Jul	56.00	56.00	55.30	55.30	+.30
Sep	59.25	60.50	59.25	60.10	+.10
Oct	.	.	.	56.00	.
Nov	.	.	.	58.50	.
Dec	.	.	.	60.50	.
Jan	.	.	.	58.20	.

Est. sales 10; sales Thur. 44.
Total open interest Thur. 139, up 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	+.50
Apr	43.10	43.10	43.10	43.10	.
Jun	.	.	.	45.25	.
Jul	.	.	.	45.00	.
Aug	.	.	.	44.50	.

Est. sales 8; sales Thur. 30.
Total open interest Thur. 737, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	40.25	40.75	39.60	39.60	—.77
Mar	40.65	41.30	39.60	39.80	—1.02
May	42.25	42.70	41.25	41.30	—.95
Jul	43.50	44.07	42.90	42.95	—.70
Aug	43.25	43.62	42.40	42.45	—.50
Feb	52.75	52.80	52.10	52.40	—.10
Mar	53.00	53.10	52.70	52.80	—.20

Est. sales 8,497; sales Thur. 12,053.
Total open interest Thur. 30,320, off 283 from Wed.

New York Futures

December 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.52	5.55	5.35	5.35	—0.15
Apr	5.75	5.90	5.55	5.55	—0.15
May	6.90	6.99	6.62	6.62	—0.27
Nov	7.60	7.67	7.66	7.66	+0.07

Est. sales 864; sales Thur. 686.
Total open interest Thur. 4,753 up 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	140.00	140.00	134.50	136.00	—4.20
Mar	140.80	142.00	136.20	136.20	—5.00
May	144.70	145.80	139.80	139.80	—5.00
Jul	146.20	147.00	141.40	141.40	—5.00
Sep	147.40	147.50	142.40	142.40	—5.00
Dec	148.50	149.00	143.70	143.70	—5.00
Jan	148.50	148.50	148.50	143.95	—5.00
Mar	149.30	151.00	145.00	144.45	—5.00
May	150.00	150.70	145.50	144.95	—5.00
Jul	150.40	150.40	144.50	145.45	—5.00
Sep	150.30	150.30	150.20	145.95	—5.00
Dec	151.70	151.70	151.70	146.70	—5.00

Est. sales 17,000; sales Thur. 12,399.
Total open interest Thur. 70,322 up 800 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	.	.	.	885.00	—1.30
Apr	923.00	925.00	903.00	909.70	—1.24
Jul	947.00	950.00	938.00	943.00	—1.50
Oct	992.00	992.00	986.00	989.00	—1.70
Jan	.	.	.	1024.0	—1.90
Apr	.	.	.	1058.0	—2.00

Est. sales 1,204; sales Thur. 1,400.
Total open interest Thur. 7,864 off 124 from Wed.

Cash Prices

February 15, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.30
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.65	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	365.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	100-101
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.44
Copper elect., lb	144⅝	87⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.6640	7.2131
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.037½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	34.65	7.569
Gold N.Y., oz	667.00	247.30

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,447.50 f	1,459.70 f
Reuters	1,823.10	1,839.40
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	467.30
D.J. Futures	N.A.	470.82

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Canadian Indexes

February 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	372.85	371.32
Toronto	2,044.90	2,045.00

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

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London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 15, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	290.00	266.00	277.00	278.00	283.00	283.50
May	299.00	279.00	283.50	284.25	293.75	294.00
Aug	300.50	276.00	284.00	284.25	295.00	295.50
Oct	N.A.	280.00	284.00	284.50	295.00	296.00
12,568 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,477	1,445	1,445	1,447	1,479	1,481
May	1,500	1,467	1,473	1,474	1,495	1,496
Jly	1,508	1,482	1,483	1,484	1,505	1,507
Sep	1,518	1,496	1,497	1,500	1,515	1,516
Dec	1,550	1,523	1,524	1,526	1,545	1,547
Mar	1,570	1,562	1,546	1,550	1,562	1,565
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,590
3,938 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,490	1,451	1,484	1,485	1,454	1,455
May	1,525	1,452	1,518	1,520	1,478	1,480
Jly	1,546	1,505	15.36	1,538	1,503	1,508
Sep	1,573	1,528	1,564	1,565	1,526	1,527
Nov	1,583	1,543	1,567	1,570	1,528	1,529
Jan	1,585	1,579	1,550	1,578	1,500	1,526
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	1,573	1,510	1,530
5,351 lots of 5 tons.						

ADVERTISEMENT

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **25th February 1980** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 14** of the **CDRs Rothmans International Limited, each repr. 100 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 4.31** (re interim/dividend for the year to 31st March 1980 1.0000 p. per share). Tax credit £ -.4285 = Dfls. 1.86 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 6th February 1980.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9926 Bnk Mont	$26⅞	26	26 — ⅞	
232 Can Cmt	$14½	14½	14½ — ¼	
100 Canron	$14	14	14	
1765 Con Bath	$18	17¾	18 + ¼	
40000 Dom TxtA	$16	15⅝	15⅝ — ¼	
2200 FCA Int	289	285	289 — 1	
5817 Power Co	$17⅝	17	17 — ½	
625 RollandA	$9¼	9	9 — ¼	
2905 RollandB	$44⅝	43⅞	44 — ⅝	
17812 RoyTrstco	$13¾	13½	13½ — ⅛	
300 Steinbrg A	$26½	26¼	26¼ + ¼	

Total Sales 1,415,000 shares.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 15, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,328.00	1,330.00	1,325.00	1,326.00
3 months	1,345.00	1,347.00	1,340.00	1,341.00
Cathodes: spot	1,275.00	1,280.00	1,265.00	1,267.00
3 months	1,307.00	1,308.00	1,297.00	1,300.00
Tin: spot	7,500.00	7,510.00	7,390.00	7,400.00
3 months	7,550.00	7,560.00	7,448.00	7,451.00
Lead: spot	505.00	506.00	502.00	503.00
3 months	494.00	496.00	487.00	489.00
Zinc: spot	399.00	401.00	394.00	396.00
3 months	410.00	411.00	407.00	408.00
Silver, spot	1,515.00	1,525.00	1,580.00	1,595.00
3 months	1,555.00	1,560.00	1,620.00	1,625.00
Aluminium: spot	948.00	950.00	954.00	957.00
3 months	957.00	957.50	962.00	963.00
Nickel: spot	3,060.00	3,090.00	3,020.00	3,030.00
3 months	3,170.00	3,180.00	3,135.00	3,140.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 15, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,669	2,645	2,550	2,600	—100
May	2,825	2,650	2,696	2,700	—114
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,700	2,730	—118
Aug	2,850	2,681	—	2,720	—110
Oct	2,785	2,728	2,720	2,750	—110
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,710	2,750	—115
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,730	—	—120
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,740	—	—130
2,000 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,390	1,390	1,365	1,380	—29
May	1,386	1,370	1,370	1,385	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	1,430	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,405	—14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,415	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	1,420	—20
8 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.40
Albert Heijn	79.00
Algembank	294.50
Amrobank	62.90
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	28.20
Heineken	67.10
H.V.A.	45.90
Hoogovens	21.80
K.L.M.	70.20
Nat. Nedder	115.50
Pakhoed	56.00
Philips	19.70
Robeco	178.00
Rolinco	156.50
Rorento	106.20
Royal Dutch	164.10
Unilever	119.40
Van Ommer	222.50
VMF-Stork	34.80

Anp-Cbs Index : 85.40
Previous : 85.90

Brussels

Arbed	2,200
GBL (B.lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	342
Electrobel	5,880
GB-Inno-BM	2,580
Hoboken	3,165
Petrofina	6,000
Ph. Gevaert	920
Soc. Generale	1,710
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	1,002

Bourse Index : 159.20
Previous : 161.76

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.60
B.A.S.F.	149.40
Bayer	128.00
Commerzbnk	180.50
Cont. Gummi	52.50
Daimler	262.00
Demag	136.00
Deutsche Bnk	263.00
Dresdner Bnk	191.00
Hoechst	124.10
Hoesch	36.00
Karlstadt	242.50
Kaufhof	193.50
K.H.D.	220.70
Lufthansa	72.50
Mannesman	132.40
Metallgesell.	273.00
Neckermann	125.50
RWE new	196.00
Schering	200.50
Siemens	275.00
Thyssen	87.40
Varta	159.00
Veba	156.20
Volkswagen	182.70

Sloman Index: 140.85
Previous : 141.37

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$15½
Anglo-Am	1.30
Barclays Bnk	4.46
Beecham Gp	1.24
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.79
Bowater	1.79
BAT Ind.	2.36
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	3.94
Burmah	2.02
Chartered	1.85
Cadbury Sc.	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.12
Courtaulds	0.74
De Beer D	$12⅝
Distillers	1.98
Dunlop	0.65
Free St Ged	60.00
GEC	3.77
GKN	2.68
Glaxo Gp	2.46
Gt Un St	3.84
Guinness	0.95
Hawker-Sidd	1.84
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.84
Imps	0.82½
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.54
Plessey	1.38
Randfontein	$79.00
Rank Org.	2.18
Royal Dutch	37½
R.T.Z.	4.60
Shell	3.66
Thorn (A)	3.16
Tube Invest.	3.06
Ultramar	4.72
Union Carb.	$15⅝
Vickers	1.30
War L3½	32⅜
West Deep	$42½
West Drief	$83.00
West Hold	$65¾
Woolworth	0.64
ZCI	0.49

F.T. 30 Index : 462.60
Previous : 473.90

Milan

Bastogi	670.00
ERBA	2,749.00
ErcMarelli	385.00
Fiat	1,901.00
Finsider	86.00
Generali	48,860.00
IFI	2,530.00
Italgas	800.00
Italsider	237.00
LaRinas	131.00
Montedis	180.50
Olivetti	1,630.00
Pirelli	2,040.00
Snia Visco	620.00

BCI Index : 91.39
Previous : 91.47

Paris

Air Liquide	514.00
BSN	1,000.00
Carrefour	1,785.00
Cim Lafarge	251.00
Cie Bancaire	362.00
CFP	283.00
CGE	363.50
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,475.00
Ferodo	340.10
Gen Occident	318.00
Imetal	115.80
L Oreal	692.00
Mach Bull	70.00
Michelin	818.00
Moet Henn	548.00
Moulinex	82.90
Paribas	227.50
PUK	107.90
Penarroya	117.00
Perrier	285.10
Peugeot	274.80
Rh.Poulenc	140.00
Sacilor	30.30
St Gobain	134.50
Suez	284.00
Telemecan	839.00
Thomson	228.00
Usinor	15.10

Agefi Index : 139.77
Previous : 140.57

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,330
Buehrle	2,840
B Boveri	1,865
Cib Geigy	1,245
Cr Suisse	2,445
Fisher	870
HofRochN	6,300
Nestle	3,565
Sandoz	4,100
Ste B. Suisse	423
Sulzer	2,920
U.B. Suisse	3,740

SBC Index : 347.00
Previous : 347.70

Market Summary

February 15, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	582,800	67⅝	— ½
Texaco Inc	502,200	37⅝	+ ⅞
Mobil s	443,100	63½	+ ⅛
OlinCp	423,400	21¼	+2
ValeroEnr n	413,600	20¼	+ ⅜
Occident Pet	411,800	28½	— ½
Baxt Travnl	405,600	40¼	+1⅞
AmerT&T	387,500	50⅜	— ½
Gulf Oil	385,800	44¾	— ¼
Am Cyan	347,800	31½	+1½
Owensill	344,300	26⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp	344,000	21¼	— ⅛
East Kodak	339,900	47⅜	+ ⅜
Honeywell	318,300	95	+3¾
AmExpress	315,200	28¾	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	46.68	56.62
Advanced	367	415
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	10.27
Declined	1,150	1,104
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	34.44
Unchanged	368	353
Total Issues	1,885	1,872
New highs	N.A.	58
New lows	N.A.	59

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.32	65.91	66.14	—0.68
Industrials	76.61	76.10	76.41	—0.80
Transp.	57.49	57.16	57.42	—0.41
Utilities	36.67	36.43	36.50	—0.40
Finance	62.39	62.21	62.34	—0.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 14	169,237	377,350	2,028
February 13	217,371	460,918	2,233
February 12	184,037	388,367	2,010
February 11	278,387	536,767	8,912
February 8	215,149	419,356	1,354

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Goldfield Cp	981,600	3½	+ ⅜
HouOilM	281,600	29½	+ ¾
GulfCan g	148,700	117⅛	+5⅝
BowValley g	135,800	46⅛	+2½
GIExport	126,400	4¼	+ ¼
McCull Oil	110,100	13⅝	— ¼
AtlasCM	109,400	7	— ¼
DomePetr gs	102,100	60	
Nat Patent	101,500	10½	+ ⅛
Amdahl	95,700	29⅝	+ ⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.66	7.05
Advanced	225	216
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	2.05
Declined	409	431
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	4.45
Unchanged	201	194
Total Issues	835	841
New highs	N.A.	22
New lows	N.A.	10

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	281.35	—0.83

3 European Nations Agree to Aid Rwanda

KIGALI, Rwanda, Feb. 15 (AP) — Belgium, West Germany and France have grant.. Rwanda aid totaling 22.5 billion Rwandan francs ($225 million), Foreign Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali has announced.

Belgium has agreed to give $180 million between 1980 and 1984 for education, agriculture and public services, while West Germany has pledged $35 million for unspecified purposes and France has agreed to grant $10 million this year for the expansion of Kigali's airport.

Basic Principles Tested

Lloyd's Weathering Roughest Period

By Richard Blystone

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Lloyd's of London, the venerable institution that will insure anything from your supertanker to your beard, is weathering one of the roughest periods in its 300-year history.

Increasingly brutal competition has cut premiums and profits fell 9 percent in 1976, the latest figures available, from 1975 to £123 million and Lloyd's officials cite much gloomier prospects for subsequent years.

Stresses of a changing insurance world have brought scandal — claims of fraud and shady dealing in a market whose central principle is "uberrima fides," the utmost good faith.

Only a small part of Lloyd's $4-billion-a-year business is affected, but enough to bring calls for reform of what parliamentary critic Jonathan Aitken calls "a 19th-century institution caught in the 20th century."

Heavy Claims

Hurricanes, plane crashes and ship losses have led to enormous claims in recent years. The sinking of the tanker Atlantic Empress and its cargo last July after a Caribbean collision with the Aegean Captain brought Lloyd's insurors a bill for some $30 million.

If the U.S. television network NBC, an RCA Corp. subsidiary, is unable to televise the Olympics Games in Moscow, Lloyd's share of the payout will be some $45 million.

Pioneering in fields like oil-rig and computer-leasing insurance has taught costly lessons. Lloyd's liability for mid-1970s lease-cancellation insurance on computers is expected to be around $272 million — and much more than that is involved in lawsuits and countersuits that have boiled up around the claims.

Pressure from U.S. firms to take over Lloyd's brokers has further strained the society's genteel composure.

Lawsuits, controversies and three London police fraud squad investigations have shaken faith in Lloyd's fabled reliance on personal integrity and led to calls for controls over one of the world's least-controlled markets — dealings between brokers and underwriters, over how business gets to the Lloyd's market and over how much risk underwriters can take on.

Police, at Lloyd's request, are inquiring into how some Lloyd's underwriters were persuaded to write fire insurance on a number of New York tenements that rather quickly suffered large fire losses. Concerned at the way the underwriting syndicates were run, Lloyd's governing committee suspended them — but the publicity damage was done.

Controversy arose when a broker warned underwriters about a claim on fire-damaged cars that were later sold as virtually new. Another broker took over the claim, and the underwriters paid up, but the dispute brought Lloyd's under press criticism.

Retiring Lloyd's chairman Ian Findlay has warned: "There is today a feeling of unease among insurers that the principle of utmost good faith is being steadily eroded."

Study Commissioned

A study commission is to report in April on whether regulations need to be stiffened.

But, say Lloyd's officials, too many controls could smother the initiative and flexibility that have made Lloyd's great.

Balancing these needs, says Peter Green, a marine-insurance underwriter who became chairman of Lloyd's in January, "is something never far from the committee's mind."

Personal integrity has been a cornerstone of Lloyd's ever since 17th-century merchants sat in Edward Lloyd's coffee house and "underwrote" their names on agreements insuring sailing ships.

And although a hefty deposit requirement keeps shoestring speculators out of the market, once a Lloyd's member signs up he is liable without limit — right down to his cufflinks.

Tradition Taken Seriously

Bending over backwards to preserve its reputation of fairness to the customer, Lloyd's has even paid out on the life of a man whose associates insured him and then killed him.

Lloyd's takes tradition seriously. Its computer-age clerk still uses a quill pen to enter ship casualties in a big ledger, a big ship's bell in the vast underwriting room still rings once for bad news and twice for good, and one underwriting firm still seals its undertakings with a painstaking copy of its long-dead founder's signature.

Part of the tradition is taking a chance on almost anything, from rain at a rock concert to somebody being hit by Skylab. Says spokesman David Larner: "We were the first to insure an automobile, an airplane and a satellite."

Policies have been issued on Betty Grable's legs, a whisky expert's discriminating nose and the beards of the Derbyshire Whiskers Club [£20 against fire and theft].

Much of Lloyd's modern sea of troubles flows from a decade of over-optimism about expansion of the world insurance market. Lloyd's "numbers," the individuals insurers who put their fortunes at risk, have more than doubled to 18,000 in the last four years.

Competitive Market

But the insurance boom did not materialize. It is now a hotly competitive buyer's market that tends to give the authorized brokers who bring in the business an edge over the underwriters who are Lloyd's heart. An underwriter might think twice before turning down a risk he does not like for fear of losing out on other business.

The problems are compounded by an increasing tendency for brokerage houses to have underwriting subsidiaries — as most of the large houses now do — opening the possibility, however remote, of conflict of interest.

In addition, controversy continues over the desire of U.S. brokers to gain admittance to Lloyd's. The United States provides more than half of Lloyd's non-life insurance premiums, but foreign firms are limited to 20-percent holdings in Lloyd's brokers, [although certain exceptions have been made, such as the recent ruling Marsh & Mclennan could take a 25-percent share in C.T. Bowring's brokering interest (IHT, Jan. 23)].

In reaction, U.S. businessmen have taken steps toward opening a Lloyd's-like competitor, the New York Insurance Exchange. But in today's languishing market, the U.S. exchange still has not opened for business.

One Lloyd's official thinks the time of testing might wind up a good thing: "It will weed out the weak and leave the strong ready for the time when business does turn up — as it certainly will in the next decade."

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 15, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9155	4.418	110.17 *	47.81 *	0.238	—	6.784 *	118.00 *	35.24 *
Brussels (a)	28.22	65.19	16.245	6.9275	3.508 *	14.7475	—	17.406	5.194
Frankfurt	1.7395	4.011	—	42.69 *	2.16 x	90.75 *	6.162 *	107.02 *	32.03 *
London (b)	2.2875	—	3.99875	9.37	1,852.50	4.3985	65.085	3.72	12.555
Milan	805.45	1,858.90	463.20	197.56	—	420.47	28.515	496.80	148.14
New York	—	2.2975	0.575	0.245	0.124 *	0.522	0.035	0.616	0.184
Paris	4.079	9.41	234.44 *	—	5.064 x	212.93 *	14.435 *	251.15 *	74.98 *
Zurich	1.62425	3.7493	93.47395 *	39.87605 *	0.20165	84.9281 *	5.7557 *	—	29.8874 *
ECU	1.43796	0.623303	2.49989	5.85897	1,158.13	2.75542	40.5936	2.33237	7.82035

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0346	Belgian fin. franc	28.88	2.1323	Irish £	0.469	0.0803	Schilling	12.4475
0.8601	Canadian $	1.1626	0.0264	Israeli £	37.945	0.465	Singapore $	2.1505
0.1838	Danish krone	5.4413	3.6697	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2725	0.2406	Swedish krona	4.156
0.0211	Escudo	47.404	0.2055	Norw. krone	4.8662	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.742
0.2703	Fin. mark	3.699	0.015	Peseta	66.615	0.0041	Yen	243.40
0.2042	Hong Kong $	4.897	0.2976	Saudi Riyal	3.3605			

£ Sterling: 1.08225 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI'EI, INC.
(CDRs)

The Board of Directors of the Dai'Ei, Inc. announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on February 29th, 1980 (Tokyo time) will be entitled to receive a **10% free distribution** of shares of its common stock.
Consequently the undersigned designated **div.cp.no. 18** of the CDRs for this purpose.
In Japan the shares will be traded ex bonus as from February 20th, 1980.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 7th, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOSECO MINSEP LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **26th February 1980** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 13** of the **CDRs FOSECO MINSEP LIMITED, each repr. 50 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 5.77** (re interim/dividend for the year to 31-12-1979 2.65 p. per share). Tax credit £ -.56785 = Dfls. 2.48 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 7th February 1980.

Bache Avoiding Suitors, Making Plans for Future

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT) — Large investors just cannot seem to stay away from the Bache Group. That would be fine with the Wall Street firm if they were using its brokerage services. The problem, from Bache's perspective, is that they keep buying shares in the company, positions big enough to lead a takeover.

At first glance, Bache's stock seems an unlikely investment. A decade ago it ranked as the second-largest brokerage company in terms of revenues, but it has since been surpassed by more aggressive firms.

Its return on investment and profit margins in the past six years have made it one of the weakest performers among the major diversified brokerage firms. It has also suffered from an image problem that stems from internal management difficulties. As a result, the firm has been susceptible to personnel raids but handicapped in its efforts to even the score.

Still, Bache has aroused investment interest on more than one front. Last year, Bel-Fran Investments Ltd. of Canada bought almost 7 percent of the outstanding shares and indicated that it would like to acquire up to 25 percent. In a protective action, Bache asked the Hunt brothers of Texas, among the firm's largest commodity clients, to buy a block of stock as allies against an unfriendly tender offer. They agreed and by last month held 5.6 percent of the stock.

Others are put off by Bache's image, and it is a problem that even some Bache executives concede.

"I felt that Bache had suffered through the years from a relatively poor image, and that if it could be turned around, it would represent a lot of leverage for the firm," said Virgil Sherrill, president of Bache. He was chief executive of Shields Model Roland, which was merged into Bache in 1977.

Bache chairman Harry A. Jacobs Jr. agrees that the firm has had problems, but he, too, says the image and performance are changing. "By 1985 we look for vastly improved return on equity, net to gross, and all of the other financial yardsticks. In the last two years," he says, "we have made very good progress coming up on our competitors, and we intend to beat them to a pulp in the future."

Some say the firm's attractiveness is its enormous potential for a turnaround. Bache still has a lot of selling power in its army of 2,630 sales people in 193 branch offices. It is also relatively well capitalized, with $131 million in equity and $160 million in total capital. In the year ended last July, it earned $13.3 million on $430 million in revenues and $2.7 billion of assets.

The game plan, as Mr. Jacobs describes it, "is to make investment banking revenues grow faster, to make commodity revenues grow faster, and to have the sales population grow much slower but to get increases in productivity."

But analysts say they still see no concerted management thrust, no organized sales push that differs radically from before.

Denmark Lifts Key Rate

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (Reuters) — Denmark raised its bank rate today to 13 percent from 11 percent, effective Feb. 18, the central bank said. It noted the past month's interest rate rises abroad, which have lessened the difference between short-term interest rates in Denmark and other countries.

SEC Drops Sun Co. Ca

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT) — The Securities and Exchange Co[m]mission, in a surprise move, yest[er]day abandoned a one-year effort [to] seek court damages against Fa[ir]leigh Dickinson Jr., former boa[rd] chairman of Becton, Dickinson, [a] New Jersey hospital supplier. [In] 1978, Mr. Dickinson played a do[mi]nant role in the Sun Co.'s nea[r] $300-million secret purchase of [a] controlling interest in Becton, D[ic]kinson after his highly publiciz[ed] break with the company.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

EUROCONSULT
Bureau de Consultants chargé de projets de développement rural et génie civil dans les pays du Tiers-Monde,

cherche pour son département Rédaction-Traduction en son siège social à Arnhem aux Pays-Bas, un(e)

rédacteur(trice)-traducteur(trice) technique

de langue française

Mission: *Traduction de textes néerlandais ou anglais en français, rédaction et supervision de textes écrits en français par des non-francophones. Instructions éventuellement à donner aux ingénieurs et techniciens en ce qui concerne la rédaction de rapports en français.*

Profil: *Le (ou la) candidat(e) doit être de langue maternelle française et avoir de préférence une formation de niveau supérieur. La bonne compréhension du néerlandais et de l'anglais écrits est indispensable. Une expérience en rédaction, traduction et révision de textes techniques néerlandais ou anglais en français est souhaitée. L'intérêt pour les aspects techniques et une certaine sensibilisation à la problématique du développement dans les pays du Tiers-Monde seront appréciés. Le (la) candidat(e) doit être apte à travailler dans des conditions d'urgence et faire preuve d'esprit de collaboration.*

Une ample littérature technique est mise à la disposition du rédacteur/traducteur par la Société. Une période d'initiation est éventuellement assurée.

Adressez une lettre de sollicitation avec CV à Monsieur L. Bannink, Chef du Personnel, EUROCONSULT, Beaulieustraat, 22, 6814 DV Arnhem, les Pays-Bas.
De plus amples informations concernant ce poste peuvent être o btenues par contact téléphonique auprès M. F. Little, Chef du Département Rédaction-Traduction: 085 - 229006.

euroconsult

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Feb. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div.	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
AARs .40	3.0	8	37	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
AAV .20	5.0	5	6	4½	4	4	— ¼
APS .44	5.3	6	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
ATI		200	7	2	2	2	
AVC		4	48	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
AZL		20	293	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅜
AZL pf .48	6.6		34	7¼	6⅞	7¼	— ¼
AcmePr			4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
AcmeU .34	2.6	13	4	13⅛	13	13	
Action			19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
ActonCp .30b	2.0	9	97	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
AdmRes n		16	46	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ½
AdmRus s.12	.6	18	36	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
AdobeO .20	.4	39	32	52¾	52⅛	52½	+ ⅜
AeplsCp		13	159	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
AeroFlo .50	1.9	5	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
Aeronca			35	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
AffilCop .10e	1.3		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
AffilPub s.64	3.4	9	15	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
AllerSix .32	6.9	11	35	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AirExpr n		14	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
AlskAir .30r	7.3	7	271	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
AlbaW .10e	2.5	9	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
Alcolac .20	1.5	11	33	13½	13	13	— ⅜
AlmvSt .20r	3.3	11	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
AlohaAir .10e	1.7		14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Alphaln .10	.5	17	40	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	
Altamil .32	2.7	4	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Altec		23	37	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
AlterInv .50	2.0	8	2	25½	25½	25½	
Alcoa pf3.75	9.9		z300	38	38	38	— ½
Amdhl .40	1.4	29	776	29⅝	28½	29½	+ ⅜
AmAgro s.28	1.1	17	31	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
AmBilt .30e	3.4	5	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
ABusPd .44	4.0	6	20	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
AGarPd .34	1.3	9	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
AIsraeli s		2	276	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
AMzeA .48	2.6	12	126	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
AMzeB .48	2.7	11	48	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	
AmMtg .62c		2	4	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
AMdBld s		14	43	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
AMaiIn .36	2.5	6	23	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
AmPetf 2.50	6.1	5	5	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
AmPlan Cp		4	12	2	2	2	
APrecs .40	3.4	8	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
AScIE			49	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ½
AmSeat .40	2.7		4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
AmTec .64	9.0	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
AndrJcb n		17	32	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Andrea .36	5.3	14	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
AngloC .21e	.9	10	129	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅜
Anthony .44b	4.6	4	48	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
ApIDta .16	1.3	15	13	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
AqutCd g.47			283	48⅞	39¾	40⅛	— ⅜
Armatrn			22	4½	4	4⅛	— ¼
Arundel .10e	1.3	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Asamer g.40			270	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
AskinSvc			52	4½	4⅜	4½	
Astrex		10	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Atco Ind			4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AtlsCM .16e	2.2	18	911	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
AtlasCp wt			17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Audiotr .16	2.6	7	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Augat s .40	1.2	18	110	u33⅝	31½	33	+1¼
AutoTrn			39	4	3⅞	4	
AutoSw 1.20	2.4	13	1	u49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
AVEMC .40	3.5	9	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Avondl 1.20	6.2	10	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
— B—B—B —							
BRT			57	1	1	1	— ⅛
Badger .80	6.5	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Baker .20	4.1		17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
BaldwS .32a	4.1		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
BanFd 1.72e	6.8		44	u25¾	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
Bangor wt			99	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Banistr g			11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Barclay			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BarnesE		16	55	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Barnwl .20	1.0		11	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
BarryR s.16	2.0	15	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BarthS			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bartons			5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
BaruchF		52	104	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
BasRsNY n		32	200	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
BelscfR		32	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
BnlStA s.40	1.5	7	19	u27⅝	27¼	27¼	
BnlStB s.40	1.5	6	7	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
BergEnt		5	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
BergnB .32	2.3	9	84	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅜
BrgB pf1.15	4.8		8	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
BernzO			33	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Berven			13	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
BethCp		12	23	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Beverly .24	2.0	13	153	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
BicPen .48	4.6	8	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Bickfrd .05e	2.5	11	13	2	2	2	
BigV Sup .30	3.7	5	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
BillyKid n		4	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
BinkMf 1.20	6.3	6	6	19	18⅞	19	
Blount .64	1.9	9	72	34⅝	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
BodinAp			28	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
BoltBer .40	1.9	19	6	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
BowValt g.10			1098	44⅛	42⅝	44¾	+1⅛
Bowmar		67	208	6	5¾	6	
Bowne .60b	2.3	7	5	26	25¾	25¾	— ½
BrodIdN .26	2.0	9	188	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Branch .20	4.2	5	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Braniff wt			3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Brascan 1.20	5.3	11	133	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
BraunE		9	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Breeze .57t	4.1	6	21	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
BroDart .30	4.7	10	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
BrooksP s.40	1.5	13	18	26⅞	26½	26¾	
BrownCo wt			73	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
BrnFA 1.24	3.3	11	9	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
BrnFB 1.24	3.1	12	8	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
Buell .50	5.6	6	10	9	9	9	
Burgess			30	2½	2½	2½	
Burnsin .60	3.0	10	34	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
— C—C—C —							
CK Pet .16	.7	35	122	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ½
CDI		4	39	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
CHB Fd .57b	8.4	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
CMI Cp .05e	1.1	7	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
CRS .36	2.6	5	9	14	14	14	
CSE 1.40b	7.3	5	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
CagleA		18	338	5⅝	3⅞	5⅛	+1¼
Caldor s .50	2.2	10	12	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Calcomp			13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
CalPtC 2	4.4	6	11	45⅞	44⅞	45	— ½
Camco .30	.8	13	34	37⅝	36½	37	—1
Campnll n		3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
CmpChb g			116	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
CdnHmsl g			506	25⅜	24⅝	24⅞	—1
CdMarc g.46		9	40	17¼	16⅞	17	— ½
CdnOcc s.24			2	11	10⅝	10⅝	
CapitlFd .20	5.0	10	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
Caressa .05e	1.7	15	121	3	2⅞	2⅞	
CaroEn s1.20	5.5	3	12	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
CarrolDv .05e	1.2	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
CastlAM 1b	5.7	5	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
Cavitrn .12e	.8	19	58	15	14¼	14½	+ ¼
CelluCft		6	76	4	3¾	3¾	
CenM pf3.50	12.		z200	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
CtryFo .10e	1.5	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Cenvill 1.40	5.5	6	27	25¼	24⅞	25¼	— ⅛
Cetec .12	1.8	10	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
ChampHo			225	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
ChartMd		9	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
ChRv 1.60	8.4	13	5	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
ChiefDv g s			205	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+ ¼
ChildWld		6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
ChltnCp .30	4.7	7	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
CircleK s		9	65	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
Citation .56	5.6	7	27	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ½
CityGas 1	5.4	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Clabir .18b	2.9	10	23	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Clarml .58e	4.1		3	14	14	14	
ClarkC .29e	4.2	6	30	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Clopay .16	2.0	12	9	8	8	8	
CohenHat		10	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cohu .16e	2.4	11	42	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Colemn 1	6.1	6	10	16⅝	16½	16½	
ColCml		61	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Colwell .60	2.9	23	19	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cominco 3			373	64	60⅝	61⅞	—2⅝
ComAll .50	2.4	7	30	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
ComMtl .60b	1.7	6	197	36⅝	34⅝	35¼	—1½
Comdlnt s		14	153	u59	56	59	+2
ComdrCp		18	57	2⅞	2½	2¾	— ¼
Compo .20	2.7	8	61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
CompuD		7	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
CompInv		5	16	3¼	3	3¼	
Conchm .80	5.0		2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Condec .33t	1.8	10	133	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅜
ConnlyC			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ConrHm 1.53t	12.	5	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
Conrock 1a	3.1	6	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Conroy .16	2.4	6	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
ConsOG		62	132	27⅝	26½	26½	—1⅛
ConsRel .80	4.8	11	104	17½	16⅝	16⅝	—1
ContMtl		11	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
CoopJr			14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
CoreLb .28	.7	34	19	42	41⅜	41⅜	—1⅛
Cornlius .80	4.6	7	19	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Courtld .17e	8.8	7	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
CrestFo		7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
CrestO s.16a	.8	30	138	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Crompt 1.80	5.5	4	5	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
CrossAT 1.40	4.2	10	20	33⅝	33	33	
CrowlM .50	5.1	2	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
CwnCP s.80a	2.0	3	101	40⅝	39½	39⅞	— ⅜
CwnCP B n.80a	2.2		27	37¼	d36⅜	37	— ¼
CrownC .20	5.2	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Crowmin s.28	3.4	4	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
CrutcR .36	1.7	41	114	21⅝	20⅞	21½	— ⅜
CrystlO s		29	123	30¼	29⅜	30	— ½
CubicCp .60	2.6	9	72	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
Curtice 1.10b	4.4	7	130	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Cyprus			10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cyprus pf1.70	12.		7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
— D—D—D —							
DCL		7	42	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
DWG .29t	8.0	5	47	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Damson			298	20⅛	19½	20	— ⅛
DataAc n.73t	6.3	9	310	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ½
Datapd .30	1.4	17	285	22¼	21⅝	21¾	— ⅜
DavMn .75e	2.2	10	123	35	34½	34¾	— ⅜
DeRose			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Decoratr .24	8.7	11	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DelhlO .10	.3	42	432	40½	39½	40	—1⅜
Deposltr 1.60	7.0	5	3	22⅝	22	22⅝	
DesgnJw		45	47	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
DevCpA		4	11	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
DevonGp s		5	z500	24	24	24	— ⅜
Dlsicon		43	63	14¾	14¼	14½	
Dillard .40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Diodes			44	2⅝	2½	2½	
DisFab		8	37	2	2	2	+ ⅛
DomeP g s			918	59⅝	58⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
Domtr g 2			77	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
DorcGs n.20	.6	11	325	37	35⅛	35½	—2⅛
DghtyB n.30b	3.9	8	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
Downey s.32	4.4	4	28	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
Dunlop .09e	6.0	9	8	1½	1½	1½	
DplxPd 1	3.7	4	16	27⅝	27	27	—1
DurTst .40a	3.0	13	12	13½	13¼	13½	
Dynlctn		103	599	14⅞	13½	14⅜	+ ⅜
Dyneer s.56	3.8	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
— E—E—E —							
EAC .36	6.9	18	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
EECO .78	1.8	12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
EarthRes 1.50	3.8	11	225	40⅝	39	39⅞	— ⅜
EsInCo 1.20	6.5	8	x1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Edmos			2	1½	1½		
EDO s .40	2.0	12	95	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅜
Ehren			114	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅛	2¼	ElAudD		1	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
28½	16½	Electrop 1	4.0	8	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.1	6	23	34¼	34¼	34½	
16⅞	7⅝	Elsinor n		16	194	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18¾	6¼	EngyRs .24	1.5	20	96	16⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅞
2¾	1⅝	Era Ind			30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
13½	6⅞	Espey .20e	1.9	13	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
21⅜	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	3.1	8	8	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Exectve		6	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
16⅛	8⅛	FPA .40	2.5	2	13	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Fablnd s.40	2.9	4	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	FairfNob			61	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
8⅛	2⅞	FalrmC			10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
12⅝	8⅛	FayDrg .24b	2.1	8	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
19½	12⅝	FedMart			3	12½	12½	12½	
19¼	13⅛	FedRt 1.40	7.2	23	38	u19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅜
11	5⅛	FedRes		31	215	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
68½	25⅞	Felmnt .25	.4	28	46	66⅛	65½	65½	
20½	12¼	FlnGen .40b	2.1	8	22	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
18	10½	FinGnA .40b	2.9		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅞	7⅝	FtConn 1a	12.	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	FlSLSh 1b	6.9	4	11	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Fstmrk			10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	FischrP .53t	5.0	9	30	10⅝	10½	10½	
23½	17	FltchGE 2.60	12.	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	Flagg		12	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnt			2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
30	17⅜	FlightSf s.16	.6	22	142	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
4	2	FloCap			3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.0	5	30	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
40⅞	12⅝	FlowGen		23	33	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	— ¼
13⅛	10⅛	Flowers .48	4.1	7	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		15	50	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Foodrm		8	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	7	FooteM .20e	1.6	15	16	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	
19⅛	10⅛	ForestC .10	.6	11	24	18	17⅝	18	
25⅝	4⅞	ForestLab		18	33	22½	21⅝	21¾	— ½
21½	5⅛	FrankRt .12e	.6	28	375	21⅝	18⅝	21⅜	+2½
10⅞	8	Franks .36	4.1	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.2	4	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Frignos .40	4.8	4	26	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
7½	5½	Frischs .30b	5.1	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.6	5	17	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
		— G—G—G —							
4⅛	1½	GlExpt		13	1188	u 4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
7½	2⅝	GRI		17	27	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	GTI		12	66	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Garan .80	8.2	5	x8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	Garland			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38⅛	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.3	15	662	30⅛	28	30⅛	+1
20⅝	19½	GelmSc s		20	3	19½	19½	19½	
6⅝	3½	GnEmp .32b	5.1	6	26	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10½	3½	GenExp			285	5⅛	5	5	— ½
4⅛	2	GnHous		6	187	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
8¾	2¾	Genisco		8	28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35¾	21	Gerber s		20	188	29	27⅞	28¾	— ½
19⅝	15⅛	GiantF s 1	5.6	5	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	GnlYel g.60		14	158	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
31	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.3	44	71	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	
34⅝	25	Glatfltr 1.60	5.7	5	24	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
35½	19½	Glmr .88b	2.7	8	11	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ ¼
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.8	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅛	12½	GldNugt .08t	.3	37	110	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.6	7	30	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	⅜	Goldfield			8710	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
28⅝	19⅜	GormR 1.32	5.0	8	21	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GouldT 1.28	9.1	9	8	14	14	14	— ⅛
14	8⅛	GrandAu .34e	2.8	5	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
11⅜	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	6.0	7	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅜	6½	GtAmInd		4	8	9	9	9	— ⅛
24¼	5⅜	GtBasinP			607	21⅝	21	21⅜	— ¼
43⅛	23	GtLkCh .32	.7	17	58	43	42¼	43	+ ¾
3⅝	1⅞	Greenmn		16	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅜	7	GREIT .40	3.9	19	17	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
29	20½	GrossT 1.44	5.5	8	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	GuarBk n		9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9	GuardC .60b	4.2	10	23	14¼	13	14⅛	+1⅜
28⅝	13¼	Gulifrd s.52	2.9	4	37	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
120½	31⅜	GlfCan g1.60			1032	116¼	113⅜	115⅝	+4¼
15⅝	7	Gulfstrm		7	28	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
7⅜	4¼	Hamptn .65t	13.	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hanfrd .88	6.7	5	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
9½	5⅝	HanSeRt		86	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
41	25	Harland 1.20	3.0	12	x15	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
7½	2⅛	Harvey		9	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro		6	19	6⅝	6½	6½	
13½	9½	Hasting .60	5.4	6	23	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
7	3⅛	HawalA			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	HlthCh s		49	367	12	11¼	11¼	
10¼	6½	HelthM .30	3.6	4	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	HeinWr .40a	5.0	6	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.2	12	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HelImMtg			21	2⅛	2		
10⅝	6	HiGInc .72r	7.3	8	x5	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
17	7	Highland			1	u 11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	HillrAv		13	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
22⅛	5⅝	Hlptrnlc .20	1.0	22	x74	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	HollyCp		16	196	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.5	5	27	37½	36½	37	— ⅜
37½	9⅝	HornHar		35	69	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	
17½	17½	HornH wt			5	u18	17⅝	18	+ ½
15½	9¼	HospMt .60	4.2	24	25	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
23⅝	16½	Hotel 2.10e	9.0	9	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	HousRon .50b	6.3	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl		10	75	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	HouOM .80	2.7	19	1635	29⅝	28½	29⅜	+ ⅝
29	18	HouO pf1.69	6.4		207	27	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
49½	10⅝	HowelC .40a	.8	9	72	48	44⅞	48	+2⅜
27⅝	24⅝	HowelPt n			244	24½	d23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
34	25½	HubelB 1.70	5.7	7	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
25¼	21⅛	Hubbl pf2.06	8.5		5	24½	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	11⅝	HuckMf .36	1.3	18	5	29	28⅛	28½	— ½
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn		6	13	8	8	8	— ⅛
114⅛	47	HudBO g2.30			111	108½	106½	107⅛	—1⅝
9⅛	4⅛	HuntH .20	2.9	7	20	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g 1			7	67⅝	67	67	— ⅜
		— I—I—I —							
9⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.5	5	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	7⅜	ICM 1e	6.0	13	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	IFS Ind .18	3.6	4	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
17	10⅝	IMC .28	1.9	5	35	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
1	⅝	ITI		50	6	1	15-16	1	
9⅝	6⅛	ImpCh .42e	4.6		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2 5-16	1⅝	ImpGp .12e	6.2	6	4	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
8⅛	4⅛	Impind s.05t	.7	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	21¾	ImpOil g1.40			297	39½	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv			11	2	2	2	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅜	Instron .40	1.3	7	4	30	30	30	
1½	⅞	InstrSys		16	476	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
14⅛	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.1		14	12	11⅝	12	
17⅝	6⅝	IntegRes		11	44	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
22⅝	7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			719	19½	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
18½	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	.9	7	10	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2¼	IntBnknt		8	373	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n		11	81	12½	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	IntFdSvc			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	5.2	4	x40	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw		8	10	5½	5½	5½	
1⅜	⅞	IntStrtch		20	86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅝	InvestFla			18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
30⅞	19½	Ionics		13	10	29	28½	28½	— ½
31⅛	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.2	10	33	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Irvinind .10	2.4		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4¾	Joclyn .40b	7.8	6	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	Jacobs .50	3.1	9	56	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	28.	5	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	2	Jetero .10e	1.7	15	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		7	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3½	JohnPd .36	6.7		24	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	3⅜	JuniperP		97	168	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ½
		— K—K—K —							
9	4⅛	KTelln .30e	3.7	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Katsin .75c			109	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Kallstad n		19	36	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
6⅝	3¼	KapakT		19	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅜	11⅛	KayCp .75b	3.3	9	28	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
28⅛	10¼	KenaiCp		24	115	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Kenwin .80a	6.5	6	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25	8⅛	Key Ph n.03b	.2	77	25	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	Kidde wt			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	KinArk		10	68	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	KingRad .40	1.3	8	133	30⅝	27	30½	+3
57½	19⅝	KirbyEx		13	9	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
3	2	KleerVu		24	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅜	Knogo n		18	24	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			14	5	5	5	
		— L—L—L —							
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.1	18	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅞	2⅝	LakeSh g			188	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
14⅜	4⅛	Landmk		102	54	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	Laneco .24	2.2	5	2	11	11	11	
18⅝	10⅞	LazKap n.40	2.4	8	36	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
29⅞	15⅝	LeaRonl .60	2.1	10	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
6½	3	LeePh		30	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19¼	12	LehighP		5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	LeisureT		4	112	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	LlbtyFb .56t	9.7	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅛	Lightolr .30	2.8	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	LillIAnn .24	2.2	15	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	5⅝	LincAm		11	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	LloydsE			285	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Lodge .10e	2.2	12	67	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.4	11	26	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
42⅞	14⅛	LoewT wt			62	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	11¼	Logicor		11	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	18½	LoGenS 1.05	3.3	9	4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	3⅞	LundyEl		11	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	8.8	6	1	8	8	8	
6	2⅝	LynchCp		4	31	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear		5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
6½	2⅞	MPO		5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Macks .20	3.1	4	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Macrod		52	269	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	16½	MePS 1.84	11.	5	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	9¾	Mngood		11	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	MonrC s.40b	3.0	9	9	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda		15	308	2⅝	2 11-16	2⅝	—1-16
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	MartPr .40	4.5	13	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13½	6⅞	Masind .20	2.6		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	Masters		6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅛	21	MtlRsh s		22	31	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
25	9½	Matrix s		22	4	24	23⅝	23⅝	
5¾	2⅞	MaulTec .14	2.9	98	67	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	McCro wt			1	⅝	⅝		
15¾	4⅝	McCulO		13	940	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	McDow n.13t	.8	31	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
5¾	2⅝	McKeon		3	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	Means 1.20	5.1	8	10	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	8¼	Medalst .56	5.2	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	10⅝	MediaG .84	3.1	8	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅜
27⅝	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.0	8	25	25⅛	25	25	— ½
11⅜	7⅜	Megalnt .28	3.7	2	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.5	6	95	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ½
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.8	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	7½	MetPro 1.32	11.	19	11	11¾	11½	11⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Melex .40	3.4	6	52	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Metpth .32	1.1	107	112	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1½
5⅝	3	Metrocar		25	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	MichGen		27	470	u 4	2⅝	3½	+ ⅜
18⅛	6⅝	MchSug .40	2.5	8	77	16½	16	16	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry .16	2.5	3	10	6½	6⅜	6½	
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo .30	2.6	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	— ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidIGls .40b	3.9	14	70	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
47	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	20	369	42½	42	42½	—1½
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	3.1	7	16	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
6⅝	4½	MonMg .44	9.0	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.8	13	51	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	— ⅜
10½	7⅝	MtgGth .91e	9.0	13	33	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	MortnSh .32	7.1	4	14	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
10⅛	8	MottSM .20	2.4	4	5	8½	8½	8½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¼	20	MtVMll 1.20a	4.2	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
7¼	2⅛	Movielab .52t	8.7	5	14	6	6	6	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
19	11⅛	NFC .20	1.2	12	140	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
16⅞	5⅝	Nardo .24	1.7	10	73	14	13½	14	+ ½
17½	10⅝	NCnvSl n.60	3.7	9	34	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
14⅛	6⅝	NatEdu .68t	5.2	5	27	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
21	17⅝	NIGasO n		7	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	12⅝	NIHIIE		10	10	21⅝	21¼	21⅛	— ½
10⅛	1⅝	NKinney			60	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	NIPatent			617	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	NtSolnn .24	3.9	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	9.3	7	72	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	NestLM .15e	4.1	33	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.0	7	5	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Nidrlo .06e	2.8	11	175	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	68	16	35	34	34	—1¼
11	7⅝	NPlnRt s.90	9.7	11	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
8⅝	6⅛	NProc .60	8.4	7	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
27⅝	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.8	8	17	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.2		15	12¼	12	12	— ½
18⅝	10⅛	Newcor s.56	3.4	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			4	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
5	2⅝	Nexus		9	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	NlagFSv .94	4.2	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Nolex		16	56	4	3⅝	4	
20⅝	8⅝	Norin .60	3.5	6	34	18	16⅝	17	— ⅜
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
11½	6⅛	Nortek .08	1.0	5	28	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	.8	12	74	29⅝	27¼	28½	— ½
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g		31	130	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	10⅝	NoestBk 1.08	9.7	4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
46	33⅝	NIPS pf4.25	12.		z130	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclData		8	9	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	22⅝	Numac g.07t			204	40	38⅝	39⅞	+1½
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	1.8	18	19	11¼	11	11⅛	
18¼	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.7	6	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.1	7	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Oillnd .40e	4.6	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
75½	31⅝	OOklep		18	z700	68⅝	66	66½	—1
15⅝	8⅝	OrlaleH .95e	7.2	3	16	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Ormand		14	22	4½	4⅜	4½	
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn .80	5.7	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFl		3	139	6⅝	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅛	OzarkA		4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅜	PF Ind			55	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt			7	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
14¼	12⅛	PGEptA 1.50	12.		7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
15	10½	PGEptB 1.37	13.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PGEptD 1.25	13.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	PGEptG 1.20	13.		6	9⅝	d 8⅝	9⅛	— ⅜
27½	19⅛	PGEptW 2.57	13.		4	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
25½	17⅝	PGEptV 2.32	13.		37	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
27¼	19	PGEptT 2.54	13.		25	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	19⅝	PGEptS 2.62	13.		119	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	PGEptP 2.05	13.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21½	15¼	PGEptO 2	13.		3	15⅛	d14⅝	15⅛	— ⅜
21½	14⅝	PGEptM 1.96	13.		14	15	d14½	15	+ ⅜
24	16½	PGEptL 2.25	13.		17	17⅝	16½	17⅛	
22¼	15⅛	PGEptK 2.04	13.		4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
24½	17⅛	PGEptJ 2.32	13.		2	18⅝	18	18	
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.8	10	2	25	25	25	— ¼
54	41	PacPLpf 5	12.		z25	43	43	43	—1
31⅝	14⅛	PageP g n			149	27½	26¾	27¼	
36⅝	26	PallCps .44	1.2	20	29	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	+ ¼
35	13⅝	Paradyn n		32	470	32⅝	30½	31⅞	— ½
19⅛	12⅝	ParkCh .60a	3.3	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl		13	42	14⅝	13½	14⅛	
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	2.6	13	92	38⅝	38	38⅛	—1
6⅝	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.5	4	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Patagon .50t	5.0	4	x18	10	10	10	
14⅛	6½	PeerTu .40	3.2	8	8	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
2	¾	PenDlx wt			14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
25⅛	11	PenEM .80a	3.2	9	16	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
14	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.9	5	5	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	21.	25	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	8.1	10	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.1	11	12	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Pentron		9	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.0	6	5	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
21⅝	10⅝	Perinl .40	2.1	11	94	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅝
25¼	13⅝	PetLew s		14	357	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		35	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
10⅝	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	6.9	3	7	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix		84	76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.2	9	13	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	PlonrSys		30	58	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	PionTx .20t			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
48	25	PitDM 1.60	4.1	5	5	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.9	7	16	33½	33⅝	33½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzaln n		12	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
63	21½	PlacrDv g1a			1	55	55	55	+ ½
12⅝	5⅝	Plantind		30	47	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40	4.9	4	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.6	8	z50	17⅝	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Polaron		3	10	2	2	2	
24	14⅝	PostCp .50	2.9	8	21	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
30⅝	14⅝	PrairleO g		27	15	26⅝	26	26	— ½
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.4	6	4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	PratRd .30	5.6	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.8	8	51	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3	PresRtB .05e	1.3	3	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
20	10⅝	PrpCT 1.42e	7.3	14	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.3	8	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.6	12	28	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	8¼	PulteH .32	2.2	3	65	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
11⅛	6½	PuntaG		7	4	8½	8½	8½	
9⅝	6⅝	Qualltnn .50	5.6	3	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13	6¼	Quebcr g.25e	1.9	5	11	u13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REOM		9	44	7⅝	7½	7½	
5⅝	1⅝	RET			71	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.8		8	45	44¼	44½	
21¼	9⅝	RHMed .20a	1.2	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1½	RPS		9	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.4	17	11	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	2.1	8	6	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
59	13½	RnchEx .25	.5	19	101	53⅝	51⅝	51⅞	—1⅜
28⅛	18⅝	RangrO s			681	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅜
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.5	9	17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ½
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	2	RathP		12	21	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
34⅝	15⅝	Rayind .44	1.4	21	41	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ½
5⅝	2½	Readlng			18	4	4	4	
23⅝	16	REInv 1.68	7.1	12	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	RlincT 1.25e	16.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Redlaw			3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6½	4½	RefaTr .32	5.6	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	5⅛	RepGyp s.24	3.6	4	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.7	6	3	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅝	RepStCat .32	1.8	16	44	18¼	17⅝	18	
54⅝	23¼	ResrtA		5	483	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			28	13⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
83¼	32⅝	ResrtB		6	z300	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		7	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		10	24	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	RialOil n		23	30	35¼	34¼	34½	— ⅜
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.2	5	3	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	5½	Robntch			50	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.3	56	50	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	5.7	7	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	13	7	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		18	41	2⅝	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr		18	10	7	7	7	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			27	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ¼
8½	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Rusco			43	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14¼	10	Russell .56	4.0	5	20	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.2	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2	7	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	SMD		4	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			20	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.3	10	59	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
7⅝	2	SCarlo .07r	1.0		24	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SDgo pf .86	13.		2	7	7	7	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅛	SDgo pf 1	13.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24	17½	SDgo pf2.47	14.		22	18¼	18	18	— ¼
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.1	16	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
3	⅝	SFRE wt			23	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	8.9	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
7	3	Sargent n		110	107	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
9⅛	7	SoundrL s.30	3.4	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	SchelbE		19	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24¾	13⅝	Schnull 1a	4.5	4	11	22⅝	22	22¼	— ¼
17½	2¼	Schiller		9	26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	SchoolP .40	8.2		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2½	Schradr		30	9	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.5	8	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	SciMgt .10	2.6	8	x29	4	3⅝	3⅞	
60¼	34⅝	Scope .65	1.1	9	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
78⅝	21⅝	ScurryR g		13	5	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅛
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.1	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	6.8	8	57	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport			55	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	SearsInd		8	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
5	3	SecCap		12	43	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅝	17¼	SelsDel n		16	72	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	4.5	8	10	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
1⅞	1⅛	SeligAsc		8	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	Semtch .20b	1.8	18	56	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.2	5	x18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7⅝	3	Servo		13	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
15½	9½	SetonCo .50b	4.7	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	ShoerS .60e	8.6	5	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.6	11	31	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅝	Sharon wt			1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6	4½	Showln .40	7.4	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		6	35	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Shopwell		7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.2	7	14	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
41½	18½	Sierrcln .30a	.7	19	6	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ¼
12	6⅝	Slfco s .32	2.8	10	33	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	Sigma .40	2.9	7	22	14½	14	14	— ⅜
9⅛	5½	Sikes A .48e	5.1	3	15	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5⅛	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.9	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Solitron		16	203	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
31½	24¼	SonderB .40	1.3	10	10	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
17⅝	9⅛	SoraPap .50r	3.5	3	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	4.3	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	12.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	SCEd pf1.19	13.		2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf1.45	13.		6	11⅝	11½	11½	
19⅝	16¼	SCEd pf1.30	7.8		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
25⅝	18⅝	SCEd pf2.30	12.		2	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
24¼	17⅝	SCEd pf2.21	13.		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk .60	7.3	5	26	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	SpectvR		5	23	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15	7	Spectar .43e	3.3	10	289	13	12¼	13	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.5		12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.3	10	46	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
27½	21½	StdAlln 1	3.8	5	2	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
28	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	5.8	8	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
26	9½	StdMetl			114	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	StProd 1.52	9.2	12	14	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.4	6	14	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	2.8	8	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.6	7	12	14½	14	14	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Stonwd		4	17	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.2	4	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust			69	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	StarrtHo		5	51	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt .24b	2.2	7	15	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	SterlBcp wt			38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1	SterlEl		10	49	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	StevknIt			9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28¼	8⅛	StrufW .30b	1.1	25	122	27	26⅝	27	
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	6.9	6	12	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	4.4	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
69½	18¼	Sundnc .16b	.2		x407	u69⅝	66⅝	69¼	+1½
12½	5⅝	SunshJr .40	3.6	7	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10¾	SupFdS .40b	2.5	8	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅛	5	Supind s.25	3.4	5	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.3	5	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
53½	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	30	132	49½	48	49	+ ⅜
7¼	3½	Susqueh		7	20	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Syntlay .32b	3.4	10	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex 1.20	3.3	11	155	40¾	39⅝	40	— ⅜
25½	18⅛	Syscos .52	2.1	8	32	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		16	75	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.4	4	34	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	5½	TEC .40	6.5	7	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4	1⅝	TFI		7	12	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
22⅝	11½	TabPd .20	1.0	8	47	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
14	8	TandB .40	3.2	6	4	12½	12½	12½	
9½	5¼	Tonnet .28b	4.5	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11.		4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym		15	89	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅛	TechOp		8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	TechTp			31	2	2	2	
9½	4⅛	Tectrol .24	2.8	7	23	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
84¼	27⅝	TejonR		72	5	76½	75¼	75⅝	—1⅛

3 p.m. Stocks

Because of technical problems, we are unable to publish Wall Street closing prices. These are 3 p.m. prices.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33½	16½	Telflex .50	1.5	13	61	u34	32⅝	33⅝	+1
22¼	11	Telscl		7	38	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tennev s		10	72	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	5⅝	TerraC		33	39	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
13½	5¼	TetraT			40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.8	2	16	9	8⅞	9	
58¾	38½	TxPL pf4.56	12.		z50	39½	39½	39½	—7
1⅝	½	ThorCp			86	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.8	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	16½	Thriftm 1.40	5.3	3	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell		4	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.3	5	14	5¾	5¾	5¾	
41½	32	TolEd pf4.25	14.		z350	31⅜	d30½	30½	—1⅜
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.3	5	4	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
28⅝	16½	TotlPet g.32		14	297	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	— ½
19⅝	9⅝	TotPet wt			89	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ¼
22⅝	17⅝	Towner s		70	25	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Traflor .12	2.3		105	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.4	8	25	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
17⅝	8	TranOll .05e	.3		199	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	5⅞	TrnsTec n.24	2.8	11	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.7	9	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
13	7¼	TriSM .80	7.4	5	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9¾	TrioCp .20	1.9	7	13	10¾	10½	10¾	
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		165	258	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
41⅛	22¾	TritOil pf1.96	5.4		25	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	6¼	TuboMx s		14	429	9½	9	9¼	
7⅝	3⅝	TwnFr .20	4.6	7	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
15⅝	8¼	U&I		74	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	UDS		11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	UNA .20	3.5	4	105	6¼	5⅝	5¾	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅛	URS .38	3.4	10	32	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax		14	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Unimax pf			7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅝	12⅛	UAIrPd .68	3.4	13	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .15e	7.5	25	29	2⅛	2	2	
7⅛	3⅛	UNatCp		35	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
¼	1-16	UNatCp wt			63	7-32	3-16	3-16	
12⅛	8⅛	UnRIIT .93e	8.7	12	24	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	USAir wt			14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	10⅝	USFlltr .36	2.4	8	148	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	USRdium		21	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.3	19	109	25⅝	24	24	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	UnivRu .72	7.5	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V—V—V —							
18½	15½	VallyRs n1.08b	7.1	6	13	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac .20t		20	10	9⅝		10	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Valspar .44	4.6	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ValueL .07e	1.8		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Verit		6	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12⅛	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	.9	9	161	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Vertiple		5	51	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅛	6⅝	Vishay .53t	4.3	9	35	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	VisualG .16	2.7	12	13	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.2	6	19	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp .20a	3.2	4	9	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
37⅝	18⅝	Wamoco s.12	.4	59	254	33	32¼	32⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n 12e	.4	11	52	28⅛	26⅝	27½	—1⅛
25	18	Walco .80b	3.3	6	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
9⅛	4	WallcS .12	2.0	10	46	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17	WangB s.16	.4	25	76	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+ ½
40	18⅝	WangC s.06	.2	26	13	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ½
13⅝	8⅛	WordsCo .20	1.8	5	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	WshHm		6	35	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	WshPost .44	2.2	11	8	20	19⅝	20	
31⅞	22⅝	WRIT 2.12	6.8	16	5	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco .30	4.4	7	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd n1.17t	4.2	21	139	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Weiman			11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	WescoFn .42	5.6	5	14	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		128	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	15½	WstFin .52	3.1	2	78	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅛	9	WPacRR n		5	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.2		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅞	Whitehall		12	76	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	5	Wichita .45t	2.8	54	63	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11	Wmhous .70	3.3	10	x13	21	21	21	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WilsnB			25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Winkim .44	5.0	5	95	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Wastrm .60	5.9	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	WkWear .40	3.8	6	11	10½	10⅝	10½	
24	16½	WwEngy n		57	276	20⅛	19⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	13⅛	Wrather .05e	.2		16	20½	20⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
6½	⅝	WrightH g			143	4 3-16	3⅛	4	—3-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.7	6	24	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.2	6	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅛	6½	Zimmer .36	4.6	3	45	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Arizona State Ruled Ineligible for Title or Rose Bowl

From Agency Dispatches

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., Feb. 15 — The Pacific-10 conference presidents and chancellors yesterday unanimously accepted recommended penalties against Arizona State University for recruiting violations, which means that the Sun Devils will not be eligible for the Pac-10 football title or the Rose Bowl next season.

Meanwhile, in Albuquerque, N.M., a U.S. grand jury yesterday indicted Norm Ellenberger, a former New Mexico basketball coach, on mail fraud and racketeering charges in connection with the preparation of junior college transcripts for Lobo athletes.

In another academic scandal, William Boyd, president of the University of Oregon, has fined six athletic coaches at the school, including head football coach Rich Brooks, for their complicity.

Four football players on last season's Oregon squad have admitted receiving credit for summer extension courses although they did no work to earn it. A member of the swimming team also has admitted a similar wrongdoing. The school's internal report says that seven student-athletes were involved.

The violations at Arizona State, involving eight student-athletes, resulted in the team's forfeiting five football games last season.

In addition, returning football players who were declared ineligible last season will not be permitted to play in Arizona State's three nonconference football games this season. The returning athletes will be required to meet the Pac-10's academic progress rule for the current school year as well as make up any hours in which they were delinquent last season.

The Pac-10 commissioner, Wiles Hallock, emphasized that the conference action "applies only to the relatively narrow issue of Arizona State's violation of the conference's progress rule and not to a number of other allegations of conference and NCAA rules violations in the general areas of recruiting, financial aid, and special benefits to student-athletes."

The trouble started when it was learned that the eight athletes had not attended a summer course for which they received credit.

In New Mexico, U.S. Attorney R.E. Thompson said the indictment charged Ellenberger and John Whisenant, a former assistant basketball coach at the University of New Mexico, with taking part in a scheme to defraud the school's dean of admissions, the Western Athletic Conference and the NCAA.

Ellenberger was indicted on five counts of mail fraud, one count of interstate travel in aid of racketeering enterprises and one count of wire fraud. Whisenant was indicted on four counts of mail fraud.

In one instance, the indictment said, the coaches prepared a counterfeit transcript to make it appear that Andre Logan (a former Lobo) had higher grades and more credits that he actually received from Mercer County Community College in Trenton, N.J.

The indictments stemmed from a grand jury investigation that began Dec. 13. Ellenberger was fired Dec. 17, about three weeks after an affidavit was filed in U.S. District Court in which another former basketball assistant, Manny Goldstein, told Ellenberger he had arranged to have hours added to the transcript of a junior college player.

More Sports On Page 15

57 Baseball Players File For Arbitration on Salary

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP) — The Major League Baseball Players Association has listed 57 players, including 3 top relief pitchers, who filed for salary arbitration prior to the deadline.

Among the names on the list were the National League Cy Young Award winner, Bruce Sutter of the Chicago Cubs; the Pittsburgh Pirates' ace reliever, Kent Tekulve, and Joe Sambito of the Houston Astros.

The Oakland A's, for the fifth straight year, had the most players filing for arbitration, with 10. Detroit, Seattle and Toronto each had five players on the list.

The arbitration process calls for the player and the team to each submit a salary figure to an arbitrator, who then schedules a hearing. After both sides present their arguments, the arbitrator selects one of the two figures as the player's salary. There is no bargaining.

The hearings are to be scheduled individually through Feb. 23.

Here is a team-by-team list of those major leaguers who have opted to go to salary arbitration:

Baltimore: Billy Smith.
Boston: Stan Papi.
California: Don Aase, Larry Harlow, John Montague.
Chicago Cubs: Dennis Lamp, Bruce Sutter.
Chicago White Sox: Junior Moore, Lamar Johnson, Ken Kravec.
Cleveland: Ron Pruitt.
Cincinnati: Dave Collins, Ray Knight.
Detroit: Lou Whitaker, Alan Trammell, Mark Fidrych, Jason Thompson, Steve Kemp.
Houston: Julio Gonzalez, Joaquin Andujar, Joe Sambito, Dennis Walling.
Minnesota: Roy Smalley, Ron Jackson, Geoff Zahn, Glenn Adams.
Montreal: Rodney Scott, Dan Briggs.
Oakland: Jim Essian, Bob Lacey, Rob Picciolo, Rick Langford, Mitchell Page, Mike Edwards, Jeff Newman, Mike Norris, Dave Heaverlo, Glenn Burke.
Pittsburgh: John Milner, Omar Moreno, *Kent Tekulve.*
San Diego: Bob Owchinko, Bob Shirley, Eric Rasmussen, Bill Fahey.
Seattle: Julio Cruz, Mike Parrott, Rick Honeycutt, Floyd Bannister, Leon Roberts.
St. Louis: Will McEnaney, Silvio Martinez.
Toronto: Rick *Bosetti*, Otto Velez, Dave Lemanczyk, Roy Howell, Barry Bonnell.

College Basketball

East
Iona 70, Manhattan 57
LIU 78, Richmond 70
Navy 69, Geo Washington 65
N. Carolina 73, Rutgers 70 (ot)
Northeastern 67, UMass 59
Notre Dame 86, Fordham 76

South
Florida St. 71, St. Louis 69
Jacksonville 60, Stetson 56
Louisville 90, W. Virginia 78
W. Kentucky 70, Austn Peay 51
Wm. & Mary 101, Bluefield 48

Midwest
Indiana 66, Iowa 55
Indiana St. 70, Tulsa 66
Michigan 78, Illinois 76
Minnesota 74, Ohio St. 70
Northwestern 57, Purdue 54
Wisconsin 80, Michigan St. 66

West
Arizona 75, USC 65
Idaho 51, Montana 44
Idaho St 83, N. Arizona 67

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Signed Renie Martin, Rich Gale and Dan Quisenberry, pitchers, and Clint Hurdle, outfielder, to one-year contracts.

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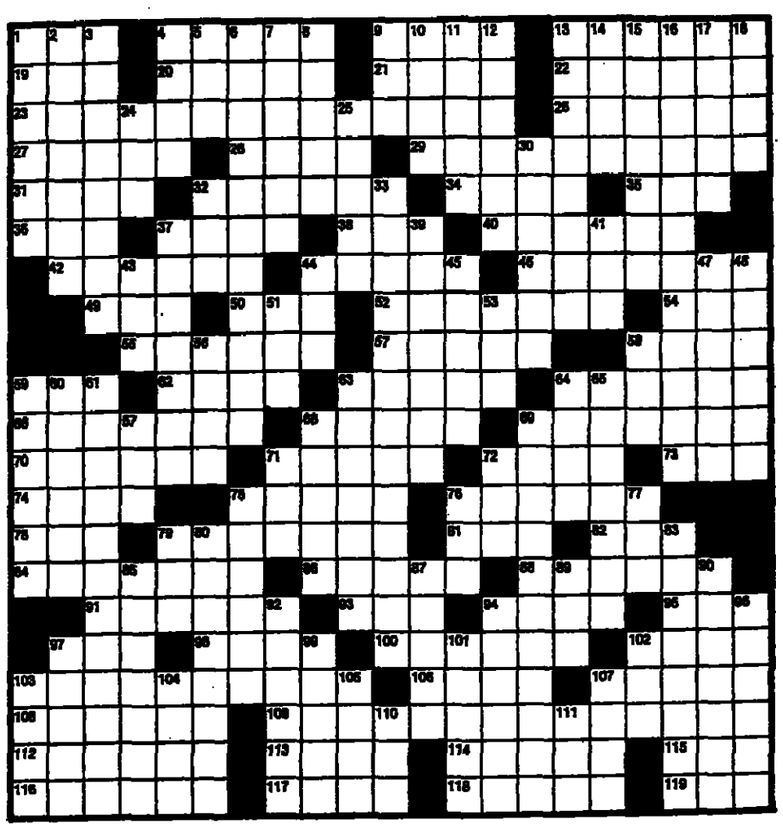
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

The Name of the Game By Jordan S. Lasher



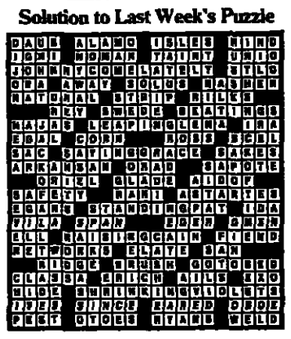
ACROSS

1 Kind of rally
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9 Ocean
13 One of a Nixon sextet
19 Aramis, to Athos
20 City on the Seyhan
21 Hector Hugh Munro
22 Sojourn
23 Version of a game also called mill or merels
26 Shavers of the ring
27 City in Greece
28 Plaster the walls
29 Game played with burning brandy
31 Atlas contents
32 Greeting in Lod
34 Eins plus zwei
35 "Slippery" tree
36 From — Z
37 Irving's Bones
39 Astronaut Grissom
40 Courage; spirit
42 Catch
44 "... and two if —"
46 Hairpiece for Sir Roger
49 Turn right
50 Seventh Greek letter
52 By all means: Slang
54 Actress Balin
55 Jacob's vision
57 Gave a hoot
58 Hurting
59 Amused expression
62 "Roberta" composer
63 Spud
64 Kind of ingenuity
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68 Seat of Essex Co., Mass.
69 Teases good-naturedly
70 Boston hockey team
71 Seats for judges
72 New Year's word
73 Lunar New Year in Asia
74 Tweed Ring's nemesis
75 Cabbage or kale
76 A son of Jacob and Leah
78 Suffix for Capri
79 Tall summer drink
81 Celestial sphere
82 Rip off
84 Laurel-derived spice
86 Disney's middle name
88 Doone and Luft
91 Solitudinarian
93 Boyd- —, Peace Prize winner: 1949
94 "Will be," in a Doris Day hit
95 Prescription abbrs.
97 Add up
98 "Country" Slaughter
100 Orchid derivatives
102 Sing like Ella
103 Game played for money in a hat
106 Brian —, early Irish king
107 Lathered up
108 Famous Borgia
109 Card game also called Earl of Coventry
112 Antarctic coastal area
113 Out of work
114 Silas Marner's foundling
115 "The Greatest"
116 Bears from Waco
117 Opposite of da
118 Mother Goose entry
119 Inventor's monogram

DOWN

1 Jinjaps item
2 Moslem nobleman's bailiwick
3 Table game
4 Muggers on the boards
5 Author of "Fables in Slang"
6 Card game of the all fours family
7 Trouser line
8 Dravidian language
9 Tadzhik or Turkmen: Abbr.
10 Flivvers
11 Four of — (high poker hand)
12 Make friendly
13 Ascribed
14 Posterior
15 Eshkol or Eban
16 Cricket variation
17 Manner of speaking
18 "Has Anybody Here — Kelly?"
24 Dawn goddess
25 Branch of learning
30 Made a sound
32 Mrs., in Madrid
33 Elimination game
37 Train a tyro
39 Buildings in capital cities
41 Effort
43 — Aviv
44 Tennyson crossed it: 1892
45 To the point
47 Belong
48 Most lively
51 Big casino's spot
53 Suffix for musket or cannon
56 Nookeries
58 Crumb toter
59 Friendly chat
60 Textbook insert
61 British keno or lotto game
63 Citrus hybrid
64 U.S. locksmith
65 Pyrenees republic
67 In good shape
68 Pan-fry
69 Poorly played whist
71 Bloke
72 Ditty
75 Fix the boundaries of
76 Sparks's frantic message
77 Part of N.C.O.
79 Suffix with cash or cloth
80 Man on a tylopod
83 Game like chemin de fer
85 "— the curtains": Cowper
87 Jidda natives
89 Conjunctions
90 Shoulder blade
92 Alarm bell
94 Heavenly being
96 Thwart
97 Gardner's "— Calls It Murder"
99 Dennis or Duncan
101 See 91 Across
102 — Canals
103 Strikebreaker
104 Cold, in Cádiz
105 Rug surface
107 Old dagger
110 Nana, to Wendy
111 Actor Alastair

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

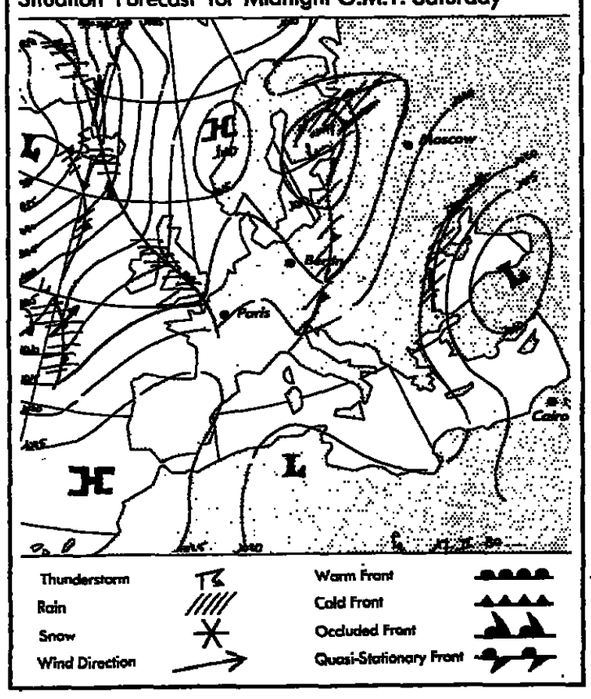


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Rain
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MIAMI	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	37	Rain	MILAN	6	43	Foggy
ATHENS	9	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−6	18	Fair
BEIRUT	13	55	Showers	MOSCOW	−7	19	Foggy
BELGRADE	2	36	Foggy	MUNICH	7	45	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Foggy	NEW YORK	−1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	9	48	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Snow	OSLO	3	37	Foggy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Foggy	PARIS	8	46	Foggy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Foggy	PRAGUE	3	37	Fair
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Foggy	ROME	11	52	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	SOFIA	0	32	Snow
DUBLIN	8	46	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Fair	TEHRAN	3	37	Rain
FLORENCE	11	52	Foggy	TEL AVIV	13	55	Showers
FRANKFURT	5	41	Foggy	TOKYO	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	7	45	Foggy	TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Foggy	VIENNA	1	34	Foggy
HOUSTON	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	−4	25	Foggy
ISTANBUL	−1	30	Snow	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Foggy
LISBON	15	59	Rain				
LONDON	10	50	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



BOOKS

THE LAST SAFARI

By Richard Rhodes. Doubleday. 349 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

DESPITE its considerable power, I can't help seeing Richard Rhodes' new novel, "The Last Safari," as three distinct books — a thriller, an evocation of contemporary East Africa and a meditation on the nature of the human animal. I didn't care all that much for the thriller, which is about a band of terrorist guerrillas that is menacing the tourist camp of a former Great White Hunter named Seth Crown. True, it does work several interesting kinks into the now somewhat shopworn terrorist yarn. For instance, the leader of the band, who calls himself Rukuma, after the ceremonial clubs carried by Masai chiefs, turns out to be Seth Crown's son by his late Masai wife, who years earlier was raped and murdered in full view of her son by a pair of drunken Boers. (That he is Seth Crown's son is supposed to be a secret, I think, but it is so ill disguised by the plot that we needn't bother to pretend that it comes as a surprise, even if Rhodes really intended it to be one.)

And instead of being destroyed at the end in the obligatory scene of bloody vengeance (from an anti-revolutionary point of view), Rukuma goes free to mingle among his unappreciative compatriots and to dream of the day he will lead the unnamed masses out of their wretchedness. But as is so often the case with terrorist thrillers, the energy of the plot gets dissipated in sheer logistics and the frequent switching around of the narrative point of view. This is one kind of story that film really does tell better than words do, and one wishes it would cease stopping off in books on the way to the movies.

Evocation of Modern Africa

On the other hand, I found Rhodes' evocation of the sights and sounds and smells of modern Africa completely absorbing — not only several descriptive passages on the wildlife of the Serengeti Plain that are spectacular indeed, but also a long section of the story in which Seth Crown conducts the tourists at his camp in the herding of thousands of migrating wildebeests and then regales them in the evening with memories of his hunting experiences with Hemingway. (These include a long yarn about the novelist's "bull fighting" with a charging rhinoceros that is truly inspired.)

As for all the meditations on human nature, which stem from the ruminations of a paleontologist friend of Seth's who was absorbed for long stretches of the novel in piecing together the skull fragments of a 7-million-year-old hominid that may be the "missing link": These meditations would have been a good deal more arresting if they had been reflected in the way the surface plot works itself out. As it is, it makes little difference whether man is a biologically determined organism, as Seth and the paleontologist seem to believe, or free to make moral and spiritual choices, as Seth's lover, Cassie Wendover, insists. If you took such meditations away, the thriller on the surface of "The Last Safari" would amount to the same thing, as far as I can see.

Overkill

What accounts for this curious and damaging disjunction among the various aspects of the novel? The trouble seems to be — as it was in the author's previous novel, "Holy Secrets" — that too often Rhodes stops developing his story and tries to do something else. Sometimes he pauses to sketch in characters, such as the interesting group of tourists who were staying in Seth's camp — which seems a waste because all of them are promptly wiped out by one of Rukuma's terrorist attacks. (If the point of delineating these tourists so carefully is to make their murder seem all the more horrifying, then the author has indeed indulged in overkill.)

Sometimes he simply stops to write, as in the passages describing Seth and Cassie's lovemaking — "our flesh which art in flesh hallowed: Pray for our flesh now and at the hour of flesh, now at the only hour, now, now: And short and sharp flesh came home: From wandering flesh came home: Flesh crying came home, came home: Flesh came home" — which seems a waste of words because it adds little to the quality of their love, which is clear enough from the plot.

Ironically, in developing the one relationship that really does matter to the outcome of the story — namely, that between Seth and his terrorist son — Rhodes is not explicit enough. He either wants us to assume that the experience of witnessing his mother's rape and murder has made Rukuma crazy enough to want to kill his father, or else we are supposed to be satisfied that Rukuma's desire to kill his white father is symbolic of his wanting the white man out of Africa.

In any case, "The Last Safari" reads as if it had been meticulously outlined first, and then filled in with words and characters and ideas. Some of this filler is quite wonderful. One only wishes the best of it had been allowed to develop independent of the author's will. Then perhaps "The Last Safari" would have come out as a single organic novel instead of three different ones that seem more or less indifferent to one another.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Bolivia Town Fights Official Neglect By Threatening to Secede to Brazil

SAN MATIAS, Bolivia, Feb. 15 (AP) — Residents of this town on the border with Brazil said for a week that they were tired of being neglected by the Bolivian government and would secede to Brazil if it continued. They won yesterday when the government agreed to an aid program.

The town's residents had seized two military airplanes last week. They threatened to burn one and secede unless President Lidia Gueiler came to visit the town and the government funded some construction projects. They also seized two small planes and a radio station, locked up the planes' 10 crew members and called a general strike.

They called off the strike and released the crew, the planes and the radio station after a provincial official sent to the village agreed to provide $30,000 for various local projects and to give top priority to demands for schools and an all-weather road and airstrip.

About 4,000 persons live in San Matias, 700 miles east of La Paz, and most of the town's commercial traffic is with Brazil. There is a highway linking San Matias to Brazil. Villagers claimed that they were cut off from the rest of Bolivia and ignored by the central government and that many villagers were forced to move to Brazil.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



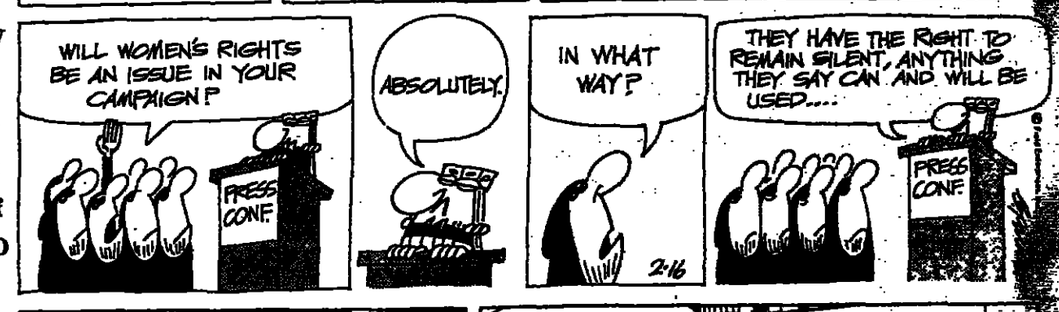
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUBYS

DEACK

RETORR

PRAMCE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "○○○○○○" ○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FACET ELATE EMERGE WEDGED
Answer: What the polite sheep said to his mate— AFTER "EWE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

eiden Fastest 500 Meters; ister Falters

From Agency Dispatches

LACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 — *en, the star U.S. speed* n his first Olympic gold ay, triumphing in what ied as his weakest event 0-meter race. His sister her favorite, was a badly enth as Karin Enke of many won the women's speed skating sprint.

to win a record five gold the Winter Games, the d Heiden posted an ecord time of 38.03 sec- lge Evgeni Kulikov of the ion.

the 1976 Olympic cham- the event, was paired eiden and stumbled slight- the second turn to finish seconds for the silver e bronze went to Lieuwe of the Netherlands in

ussian Skier Wins

her gold medals were won Enke and by Raisa Sme- the Soviet Union in the 5-kilometer cross-country

's performance in the 500 way for a sweep before skating competition ends rsday. He is considered unbeatable at the longer

ce to win but the biggest *hat I skated a good race,"* id. "I had a good start [af- g a false start]. I had a re- second turn and on my I had kind of a slingshot d that enabled me to beat e last 100 meters.

od for me to start out on track. The big thing is to gh the first day. There's t of pressure but that's re- it now. Maybe I can cope ith the pressure after to-

victory in the 500 meters rising since she only turned port two years ago after her career as a figure

8-year-old student finished the European figure skat- npionships at Helsinki in an operation on her right sed her to lose too much time and she made the o speed skating.

rt myself during training, ould not compete as a figure she said through an inter- "The injury wasn't that se- ut I lost a lot of training o I changed to speed skating.

Any Medal Will Do

er the world championship she won two weeks ago in llis, Wis.], I wanted to come d finish among the first hoped a little bit for first t I never knew I would win started."

d to her Olympic-record 41.78 seconds was Leah Mueller of the United States and third was Natalia a of the Soviet Union in

r medalist at Innsbruck in the 1,000 meters. Mueller, racing when she married ueller, a U.S. speed skater, here was not enough mon- e household to support a program for two racers. a job as a receptionist and of racing for a year before Olympic Job Opportunities rescued her.

women's 5-kilometer cross- ski race, Smetanina won Olympic gold medal.

7-year-old Smetanina, de- champion in Monday's 10- r race, won the 5-kilometer ion in the fast time of 15 06.92 seconds. She placed second in the 5-kilometer race at *Innsbruck four years ago when she* also helped the Soviet Union win the women's relay race.

Upsetting the Soviet team that was expected to win all three medals were 27-year-old Hilkka Riihivuori of Finland, who placed second, and 23-year-old Kveta Jeriova of Czechoslovakia, who was third.

Riihivuori was known as Hilkka Kuntola when she placed second and third in the 5- and 10-kilometer races in the 1978 world championships in Lahti, Finland, and also raced on Finland's winning relay team there. She was fifth in the 5-kilometer race in Innsbruck four years ago.

Higher Expectations

Barbara Petzold of East Germany placed fourth, ahead of two Soviet veterans — Nina Baldycheva and Galina Kulikova, who had to settle for fifth and sixth place.

Alison Owen-Spencer, the top-ranked U.S. entry, placed 22d among the 38 women skiers from 13 countries in the race. Her time was 16:05.04 — less than a minute behind the winner and evidence of how tough the competition was.

In the two-man bobsled competition, Erich Schaerer of Switzerland sailed to a course record and the lead after two heats.

Schaerer, who also is the world four-man champion driver, strung together a run of 1 minute 01.87 seconds and another of 1:02.76, the second fastest time of the second heat, for a combined 2:04.63.

The record had been held by Brent Rushlaw of the United States, who was timed in 1:03.18 during the U.S. team trials in January. Rushlaw posted strong runs of 1:02.90 and 1:02.81 to hold fifth place going into tomorrow's finals.

Not Over Yet

Bernhard Germeshausen of East Germany kept Schaerer from wrapping up the competition in one day with a sizzling second run of 1:02.48 and a combined time of 2:05.06, putting him into second place.

Trailing Germeshausen on the 1.557-meter course at Mount Van Hoevenberg was Meinhard Nehmer, his East German teammate, with a combined time of 2:05.27.

In luge competition last night, Detlef Guenther of East Germany and Vera Zozulya of the Soviet Union turned in the fastest runs for the second successive day to lead the men's and women's rankings.

Guenther, the defending Olympic gold medalist, negotiated the 1,000-meter men's course in 43.55 seconds, to go with his track record 43.20 on Wednesday, for a combined time of 1 minute 26.75 seconds halfway through the competition.

Ernst Haspinger of Italy clung to second place with a 43.83-second run and combined time of 1:27.27, while Bernhard Glass, Guenther's teammate, raced to a 43.78 clocking, and combined time of 1:27.39, for third place.

Margin Increased

For the women, Zozulya's time widened her margin over Melitta Sollman of East Germany to nearly four-fifths of a second and today stretched her lead to nearly nine-tenths of a second after the third run.

Another Soviet woman, Ingrida Amantova, had a spectacular run of 39.49 seconds yesterday to move into second place but slipped to third today. Ilona Brand of East Germany, third after the second round, dropped to fifth, and Sollman, who was fourth moved to second.



Associated Press

iden is helped by an official after the American's victory 500-meter speed skating race at the Winter Olympics.



United Press International

Olympic ideals of brotherhood notwithstanding, Mats Aahlberg of the Swedish hockey team lands a punch to the jaw of Ion Berdila of the Romanian team. Sweden also won the game, 8-0.

U.S. Hockey Team Beats Czechs

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 — The U.S. hockey team dominated play and scored an impressive 7-3 victory over Czechoslovakia last night in the second game in its quest for a medal at the Winter Games.

In other Blue Division games, Sweden defeated Romania, 8-0, and *West Germany beat Norway, 10-4.* In the Red Division, the Soviet Union drubbed the Netherlands, 17-4, Canada defeated Poland, 5-1, and Finland beat Japan, 6-3.

Lars Mohlin scored two goals and assisted on another to spark Sweden and dash Romania's hopes of a second upset victory after it defeated West Germany, 6-4, Tuesday.

Gerhard Truntschka scored two goals and assisted on another as the West Germans breezed by Norway. Truntschka scored a crucial goal at 10:52 of the second period after Norway narrowed the margin to 5-3.

For the Russians, Juri Lebedev and Vladimir Krutov scored three goals apiece and the team scored three times while killing a five-minute penalty in the first period.

Tim Watters and Ken Berry scored within a 70-second span of the second period to lift unbeaten Canada over Poland. Mikko Leinonen and Reijo Leppanen each scored two goals to lead Finland over Japan.

A standing ovation from the first blatantly partial crowd of the Games greeted the Americans when they left the ice after a sparkling first period. They had attacked, forcing the play against the Czechoslovaks, and took a 2-1 lead before the score was tied after 20 minutes.

Unlike the early part of its opening game against the Swedes, the U.S. team was not afraid to carry the play last night. The Americans spun inside repeatedly, with passes that, from above, looked as if they had been lifted from a training film.

This was not easy to do. The Czechoslovaks, according to the Montreal Canadiens' former goalie, Ken Dryden, "are intelligent." Added Dryden: "They wait, and they get good opportunities. All their opportunities are good ones."

One opportunity came early in the game, when Jaroslav Pouzar smacked home a wrist shot. But the *United States retaliated twice,* quickly, with Mike Eruzione scooting down the left side and snapping in a shot and then Mark Pavelich shoveling the puck in from in front.

Then two of the three Stastny brothers collaborated. Peter, the center, gave the puck to Marian, the right wing, and Marian got the goal. Anton, the left wing, was not involved in that play.

The key to this American team remains the goalie, Jim Craig. While he failed to hold the Czechoslovaks in the opening five minutes, he held them enough for his teammates to take the edge.

Because of superior upper-body strength, the Czechoslovaks can muscle most opponents off the puck. But whenever a shot went at Craig, and only one of his teammates was nearby to take a clearing pass, the goalie would smother the disk.

"I don't want my guys going one on one with them," Craig explained before the game.

In a second period that saw the Americans take a 4-2 lead, it was Craig's teammates who did the forcing, not afraid of going one on one.

The Americans had quicker sticks than the Czechoslovaks, who became the hesitant ones. The Czechoslovaks took that extra step, waited that extra second for the shot.

They apparently did not expect the Americans to be so fast so often.

The Americans also were opportunistic. On one play, Bill Schneider was in front of Jeri Krafik, the Czechoslovak goalie, and was trying to regain his balance after being tripped. Still, he snared Pavelich's pass and curled the puck in for a 3-2 lead.

Then it was Mark Johnson's turn to shine. He moved in front of the goal and flipped a backhander behind the goalie. After that the Americans could not be caught.

Bad Start for China

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 (NYT) — China, competing in its first Winter Olympics, suffered a harsh initiation yesterday as two Chinese finished 27th and 29th among the 31 women speed skaters in the 1,500 meters. China's third entry was fouled by a British skater and finished 30th but chose not to re-skate the race.

Olympic Hockey

RED DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Soviet Union	2	0	0	4	33	4
Canada	2	0	0	4	15	2
Poland	1	1	0	2	6	9
Finland	1	1	0	2	10	8
Netherlands	0	2	0	0	5	27
Japan	0	2	0	0	3	22

BLUE DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Sweden	1	0	1	3	10	2
United States	1	0	1	3	9	5
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	2	14	7
West Germany	1	1	0	2	14	10
Romania	1	1	0	2	4	12
Norway	0	2	0	0	4	21

Thursday's Games

Sweden 8, Romania 0
West Germany 10, Norway 4
Soviet Union 17, Netherlands 4
Canada 5, Poland 1
Finland 6, Japan 3
United States 7, Czechoslovakia 3

Lake Placid's Problems Worrying IOC

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 — The executive board of the International Olympic Committee summoned Lake Placid officials to an emergency meeting today and demanded an explanation of transportation and protocol problems that have marred the Winter Games.

Thousands of spectators and some athletes have been left waiting for transportation at the scattered competition sites. In addition, there have been troubles at medal ceremonies, including missing flagpoles.

Last night, as the problems mounted, the Rev. J. Bernard Fell, president of the Lake Placid Organizing Committee, angrily suggested *all spectators be banned from the* Games. No action was taken on the proposal.

Stephen Stanton, the Lake Placid protocol chief, told the IOC executive board why the flagpoles were missing from the medals ceremony. Stanton said after the meeting: "The plan was to use the flagpoles from Wednesday's opening ceremony at the Horse Show Grounds. That was all right, but the concrete bases were made locally for purposes of economy and the poles didn't fit.

"They've been working on them all night, and everything will be fine for the next medals ceremony."

Ed Lewi, chief spokesman for the committee, said he considered Fell's *proposal to close the Games to* spectators irrational, and he was confident the transportation problems would be solved. He noted that the committee had a commitment from Greyhound Bus Lines to put at least 30 more buses into Lake Placid. A caravan of Greyhound coaches arrived at the village this morning.

The awards ceremonies are held at night on frozen Mirror Lake in the center of the village. So many people gathered on the ice last night for the first presentations that one spokesman said there was fear the ice would break.

Soviet medalists missed the ceremony because no one remembered to tell them about it, according to a *sports writer for Tass, the Soviet* news agency.

Fell and general manager Petr Spurney were also summoned to the executive board meeting by Lord Killanin, the IOC president.

There is a lot about Lake Placid that seems slightly unreal these days. Last week, it was the electrical system that came apart. There were two blackouts, one lasting 2½ hours, because of the strain put on the system. This week, the official Olympic shuttle-bus system (spectators are required to leave their cars *in parking lots outside town and* take buses to events) came apart.

On Wednesday, there were not enough buses to take the estimated 25,000 spectators back from the opening ceremonies. Yesterday more spectators were stranded at other sites.

Reports of spectators who paid up to $50 for tickets and were stranded and unable to attend abounded. One women said she paid $17 for a ticket for a practice ski run and arrived after it ended.

Spurney, the general manager of the organizing committee, insists the system is working. He acknowledges that he was "thrown a little bit of a curve" on Monday, when only 80 of the expected 300 buses materialized. Some of the buses, which had been contracted through a Canadian company, could not pass state inspection. Later, when the New York State Department of Labor insisted that 140 American drivers be used, the Canadians said no.

The organizing committee went elsewhere for buses. The problem, Spurney added, is that Americans are just not ready for mass transit. "People don't want to walk 3 blocks *or wait 20 minutes," he said.*

Cross-Country: The Long Haul

By Michael Strauss

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15 (NYT) — Bill Koch of the United States, a cross-country silver medalist in the 1976 Winter Olympics, was skiing two months ago at Lake Telemark, Wis., when he fell. The next day, during a short schuss in a practice meet, he fell again.

"One of those things," said Koch. "My skis and bindings were OK and the wax on my skis fine. I caught an edge on a rut coming down that incline. Could have happened to anyone."

Koch's rare spills, and his explanation of them, tell much about the problems of a cross-country skier as he or she pushes and poles along snowy tracks, or paths, tailored to fit 2-inch-wide skis.

Before starting a race or a workout, a racer must make a final check of his bindings, poles and boots. He must feel reasonably sure that the wax on the bottom of his skis suits the terrain and conditions ahead. He must remember what the course is like and how he must attack it.

Quickly Fixed

One of the worst disasters for a racer is a broken ski, binding or pole. Although a broken ski can be replaced with the help of a coach or even a spectator in as little as 20 seconds, it still means that valuable time has been lost. If a racer breaks both of his original skis, which are marked by officials before the start of a race, he is eliminated from the competition.

"My binding broke during a 30-kilometer race in Sweden in 1978," recalled Tim Caldwell, a U.S. team member for 10 years. "It happened about six miles from the finish. I borrowed a ski from a spectator, lost only a minute or so, and made up enough ground to finish third. It took a lot more time to find the fellow who had loaned me the ski so I could return it."

Little Left to Chance

Cross-country is the most grueling of Olympic snow sports, so its best athletes leave as little as possible to chance. Alison Owen-Spencer, America's best hope for an Olympic medal in women's cross-country skiing, follows a complex routine before a race.

"I have two pairs of skis ready that are similarly waxed," she said. "One pair is for warming up and the other is for the race. I get there well in advance of the scheduled start because for, say a 5-kilometer race, I want to ski with my practice pair for six or seven miles. I want to make sure the wax is doing what I'll want it to once the race begins.

"If the wax doesn't seem suitable, I get the other pair of skis that I put aside for racing. With the aid of the coaches, we make the waxing adjustments we consider necessary."

There have been many recent innovations in cross-country ski equipment. Lightweight fiberglass skis, weighing only 1½ pounds each, have replaced wooden skis. Carbon-fiber poles have replaced bamboo. Bindings are lighter.

All-Important Wax

But none of these advances can help a skier win if he chooses the wrong wax. He cannot kick, slide or glide correctly and efficiently without using the wax that is best suited to the particular course, the weather and the condition of the terrain.

The snow crystals on the tracks must penetrate the wax to give the skier adequate traction. However, if the crystals penetrate the wax too much, they will cause sticking, and the skier will slip.

"The trick is to come up with a wax mixture that with one application can handle surface conditions ahead — soft snow, ice or powdered snow," said Rob Kiesel, the 35-year-old head coach of the U.S. Olympic cross-country team.

Another essential factor in cross-country skiing is conditioning.

"It's easy to tell after only a few miles of racing whether a skier is in shape," said Jan Bjorkheim of Norway, an exchange student at the University of Utah whose father and grandfather also raced. "He may make it obvious with his tired-looking rhythm. His poling may become less aggressive. Or the strain may show on his face.

Talked Into It

"I cheat a little. I look ahead, maybe to the top of a rise and tell myself that it's near the end of the course. When I get up there, I cheat again by looking ahead and again making believe. It usually keeps me going at my best speed."

The cross-country courses at the Winter Olympics, like most international meets, have three sets of tracks. One will be used as the main course, the second for a passing lane and the third as a service lane for coaches and officials. For the Nordic combined event, the athletes will ski the 15 kilometer course one day, then jump from the 70-meter ski-jump at Intervale the next.

The best skiers start preparations in June on dryland, practicing on roller skis, an innovation of the 1970s.

"Roller skis are simple gadgets," said Owen-Spencer. "They are made up of short skis. Each set is on three wheels, each wheel about four inches in diameter. It enables us to train on roads and use our legs and poles just about the same way we do on snow."

Olympics Schedule

Saturday, Feb. 16

Biathlon
20 Kilometer Individual, 9 a.m.

Bobsled
3rd-4th Run Two-Man, 9:30 a.m.

Speed Skating
5,000 Meter Men, 10:30 a.m.

Ice Hockey
U.S. vs Norway, 1 p.m.
Czechoslovakia vs. Romania, 1 p.m.
Netherlands vs. Japan, 4:30 p.m.
Poland vs USSR, 4:30 p.m.
Sweden vs W. Germany, 8 p.m.
Canada vs Finland, 8:30 p.m.

Luge
4th Run Men-Women, 7 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 17

Cross-Country
15 Kilometer Special Men, 9 a.m.

Speed Skating
1,000 Meter Women, 10:30 a.m.

Alpine
Downhill Women, 11:30 a.m.

Ski Jump
70 Meter Special, 1 p.m.

Figure Skating
Ice Dancing, compulsory dance and original set pattern, 2 p.m.
Pairs, free skating and awards, 7:30 p.m.

All times Eastern Standard

England Scents A Rare Victory On Rugby Field

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) — Anyone who thinks the middle-class English male is disinclined to show emotion might approach the rugby stadium at Twickenham tomorrow and listen. The schoolboys in the old green stands are scarcely going to be able to hear themselves shriek for the roars of their fathers.

Approach is about the best you could expect to do. All 69,740 tickets have been sold for months, and the police have been appealing to Welsh fans without tickets not to flock across the Severn in their usual numbers. Throughout England and Wales, service stations will suddenly notice business go slack a few minutes before 2:30.

When the trade picks up soon after 4 p.m., the English could perfectly well have won three games in the Five Nations championship for the first time since 1963. The French, who were steamrollered by Billy Beaumont's pack in Paris two weekends ago after being beaten by Wales two weeks before in Cardiff, think that England has a good chance with the home crowd's support.

At the Very Bottom

William Blackledge Beaumont knows that Wales dominated European rugby in the '70s with 30 victories in 39 games while all England could manage was 11 in 40, making it the worst of the five. He acknowledged yesterday that the Welsh are probably the best all-round team still, despite the loss of most of their stars and the debuts of a captain, Jeff Squire, and a coach, John Lloyd.

But England showed in Paris that it has the forwards, and tomorrow it will have the crowd. "We will never have a better chance," Beaumont said yesterday. "The supporters want success as much as we do. I hope it will be English banners waving at the end instead of all those leeks and daffodils we've had to put up with recently." Indeed, in 16 years England has beaten Wales only once — in 1974.

Beaumont was 11 years old for a week when Richard Sharp ran through the Scots on March 16, 1963, to score a try that stands as one of the high points of Twickenham's history. England had beaten Wales and France and drawn with Ireland that year, and the defeat of Scotland gave it the championship for the fifth time in 11 years.

Those were the days when England was known for its backs, but Sharp's try signaled the end of an era. In the 13 years starting in 1964, English teams won only 13 games in the championship. A turning point came finally in 1977, when a new emphasis on the coaching of forwards began to pay off. Led by Roger Uttley, England beat Scotland and Ireland and should have beat France.

Late Collapse

Beaumont, by this time a burly 6 foot 3, took over to swamp the U.S. national team at Twickenham in October, and England went on to beat Scotland and Ireland again in the 1978 championship. Last year, after a draw with Scotland, a loss in Dublin and an impressive victory at home over France, Beaumont's team collapsed in the last quarter against Wales and was routed, 27-3.

The English forwards due to play tomorrow have entered the championship singly over a span of a decade — Tony Neary and then Fran Cotton in 1971, Uttley in 1973, Beaumont before Peter Wheeler in 1975, John Scott and then Maurice Colclough in 1978, and Phil Blakeway this year. They have had time to get their act together.

Four were in Beaumont's North of England team that beat New Zealand in November, along with scrumhalf Steve Steve and wings Mike Slemen and John Carleton. Three of the forwards and the same three backs were in the Lancashire team, again captained by Beaumont, that won the county championship final last Saturday.

In between, England beat Ireland, 24-9, then won in Paris for the first time since 1964, 17-13. A French official said he feared at one point that the English would score 40 points; the French could not recall being so badly overpowered since South Africa's Springboks rampaged in suburban Paris in 1952. Managing to translate power *into points will be even more im*portant for England tomorrow.

Adding to the occasion, Beaumont and Cotton will equal the English records for appearances in their positions — 25 at lock for the captain, and 29 at prop for Cotton — while Steve Fenwick equals the Welsh record of 25 games at center.

Richard Sharp will be in the press box tomorrow at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, where the French try to salvage their season against Scotland. The Scots, who lost in Dublin *two weeks ago, have gone 11 games* without a victory in the championship since they beat Ireland in the second of their four games in 1977.



Mirror de Rugby

Billy Beaumont

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	43	14	.754	—
Philadelphia	41	16	.719	2
New York	29	30	.492	15
Washington	25	32	.439	18
New Jersey	25	35	.417	19½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	35	24	.593	—
Houston	30	28	.517	4½
San Antonio	30	29	.508	5
Indiana	29	31	.483	6½
Cleveland	24	37	.393	12
Detroit	14	44	.241	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	37	25	.597	—
Milwaukee	34	27	.557	2½
Denver	21	39	.350	15
Chicago	20	39	.339	15½
Utah	19	42	.311	17½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	44	16	.733	—
Los Angeles	41	18	.695	2½
Phoenix	28	30	.483	15
San Diego	29	32	.475	15½
Portland	27	32	.458	16½
Golden State	17	42	.288	26½

Thursday's Results

Milwaukee 120, Golden State 103 (Johnson 25, Bridgeman 20; Parker 19, Smith 19).
Indiana 118, Cleveland 114 (Davis 22, Edwards 19; Mitchell 29, Robisch 29).
New York 128, San Antonio 124 (Knight 32, Cartwright 30, Garvin 32, Silas 26).
New Jersey 137, Utah 96 (Newlin 24, Baynes 22; Furlow 22, Boone 15).
Seattle 93, Denver 84 (Williams 22, D. Johnson 16, Issel 30, Johnson 20).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	38	4	13	89	233	160
NY Islanders	27	20	8	62	190	171
NY Rangers	25	22	9	59	211	208
Atlanta	25	22	8	58	188	184
Washington	15	30	9	39	172	203

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	34	19	14	82	262	169
St. Louis	25	23	9	59	183	187
Edmonton	18	27	11	47	205	229
Vancouver	18	28	9	45	174	194
Winnipeg	14	35	9	37	152	231
Colorado	14	33	9	37	174	218

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	31	19	6	68	214	180
Los Angeles	22	27	9	53	229	245
Pittsburgh	20	25	11	51	182	208
Detroit	20	26	9	49	186	188
Hartford	17	34	12	46	191	197

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	35	15	6	77	225	149
Boston	33	15	8	74	221	166
Minnesota	25	18	10	60	215	167
Toronto	22	29	4	48	204	220
Quebec	20	27	8	48	163	196

Thursday's Results

Boston 3, Buffalo 2 (McNab (24), Rotella (22), Miller (13); Sellins (19), Van Boxmeer (9), Martin (21)).
Philadelphia 5, Winnipeg 1 (Propp 2 (24), Ververgaert (12), Holmgren 2 (17); Marsh (17)).
Montreal 5, Quebec 1 (Mondou (22), Larouche (35), Chartrow (3), Jarvis (7), Lafleur (42); Tardif (17)).
New York Islanders 5, Colorado 3 (Nystrom (13), Bourne (7), Gillies 2 (16), Bossy (28); Gillis (4), McDonald (26), Delorme (18)).
St. Louis 6, Los Angeles 4 (Federko 2 (27), Brownschidle (9), Chapman 2 (30), Currie (14); *Simmer 2 (29), Goring (19), Manery (4)*).

Olympics Results

Luge

AFTER SECOND RUN

Men

1. Detlef Guenther, East Germany, 1:26.754.
2. Ernst Haspinger, Italy, 1:27.268.
3. Bernhard Glass, East Germany, 1:27.389.
4. Paul Hildgartner, Italy, 1:27.652.
5. Anton Winkler, West Germany, 1:27.930.
6. Gerd Boebmer, West Germany, 1:28.751.
7. Alberl Grel, Austria, 1:28.777.
8. Gerhard Sandbichler, Austria, 1:28.839.
9. Anton Wembacher, West Germany, 1:28.857.
10. Franz Wilhelmer, Austria, 1:28.945.

Women

1. Vera Zozulia, Soviet Union, 1:18.145.
2. Ingrida Amantova, Soviet Union, 1:18.834.
3. Ilona Brand, East Germany, 1:18.899.
4. Melitta Sollmann, East Germany, 1:18.929.
5. Elisabeth Demleitner, West Germany, 1:19.028.
6. Margit Schumann, East Germany, 1:19.226.
7. Astra Ribena, Soviet Union, 1:19.397.
8. Maria Josencakova, Czechoslovakia, 1:19.568.
9. Angelika Schafferer, Austria, 1:19.660.
10. Christine Brunner, Austria, 1:19.725.

AFTER THIRD RUN

Women

1. Vera Zozulia, Soviet Union, 1:57.416 (38.978, 39.167, 39.271).
2. Melitta Sollman, East Germany, 1:58.289 (39.289, 39.640, 39.360).
3. Ingrida Amantova, Soviet Union, 1:58.444 (39.346, 39.488, 39.610).
4. Elisabeth Demleitner, West Germany, 1:58.494 (39.568, 39.460, 39.466).
5. Ilona Brand, East Germany, 1:58.599 (39.393, 39.506, 39.700).
6. Margit Schumann, East Germany, 1:58.893, (39.611, 39.715, 39.567).

Cross-Country

WOMEN'S 5-KILOMETER

1. Raisa Smetanina, Soviet Union, 15:6.92.
2. Hilkka Riihivuora, Finland, 15:11.96
3. Kveta Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 15:23.44.
4. Barbara Petzold, East Germany, 15:23.62.
5. Nina Baldycheva, Soviet Union, 15:29.83.
6. Galina Kulakova, Soviet Union, 15:29.58.
7. Veronika Hesse, East Germany, 15:31.82
8. Helena Takala, Finland, 15:32.12
9. Marlies Rostock, East Germany, 15:34.28.
10. Lena Carlton-Lundbec, Sweden, 15:43.04.

Speed Skating

WOMEN'S 500-METER RACE

1. Karin Enke, East Germany, 41.78.
2. Leah Mueller, U.S., 42.26.
3. Natalia Petruseva, Soviet Union, 42.42.
4. Ann-Sofie Jornstrom, Sweden, 42.47.
5. Makiko Nagaya, Japan, 42.70.
6. Cornelia Jacob, East Germany, 42.98.
7. Beth Heiden, U.S., 43.18.
8. Tatiana Tarasova, Soviet Union, 43.26.
9. Sylvia Burka, Canada, 43.43.
10. Irina Kovrova, Soviet Union, 43.50.

MEN'S 500-METER RACE

1. Eric Heiden, U.S., 38.03.
2. Evgeni Kulikov, Soviet Union, 38.37
3. Lieuwe De Boer, Netherlands, 38.48.
4. Frode Roenning, Norway, 38.66.
5. Daniel Immerfall, U.S., 38.69.
6. Jorle Pedersen, Norway, 38.83.
7. Anatoli Medennikov, Soviet Union, 38.88.
8. Gaetan Boucher, Canada, 38.90.
9. Jan Jazwik, Poland, 39.01.
10. Jan-Ake Carlberg, Sweden, 39.03.

Bobsled

TWO-MAN

After 2 of 4 Runs

1. Switzerland II, Erich Schaerer, Josef Benz, 2:04.63 (1:01.87, 1:02.76).
2. East Germany II, Bernhard Germeshausen, Hans Jurgen Gerhardt, 2:05.06 (1:02.58, 1:02.48).
3. East Germany I, Meinhard Nehmer, Bogdan Musiol, 2:05.27 (1:02.39, 1:02.88).
4. Switzerland I, Hans Hiltebrand, Walter Rohm, 2:05.33 (1:02.37, 1:02.96).
5. U.S. I, Brent Rushlaw, Plattsburgh, N.Y., Joseph Tyler, Saranac Lake, N.Y., 2:05.71 (1:02.90, 1:02.81).
6. U.S. II, Howard Siler, Brushton, N.Y., Dick Nalley, 2:06.08 (1:03.04, 1:03.04).

Olympic Medals

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	2	2	1	5
Netherlands	1	1	1	3
United States	1	1	0	2
Austria	1	1	0	2
East Germany	1	0	1	2
Finland	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia	0	0	1	1

More Sports On Page 13

Art Buchwald

Forget Maine, Think Of the Ali Crisis

WASHINGTON — Teddy Kennedy keeps screaming that President Carter should leave the White House and come up to New England to debate with him. I don't agree. In times like these, the president must be in Washington dealing with each crisis as it comes up.

Take early last week. The president was in the Oval Office when his Security Adviser Brzezinski rushed in with a cable.



Buchwald

"Is it from Pakistan?"

"No," said Brzezinski. "It's from Muhammad Ali in Tanzania. He wants to come home."

The president, who never panics in a crisis, said. "He can't do it. The cornerstone of our entire foreign policy depends on his mission."

* * *

"I know that, Mr. President, but he says in his cable that the president of Tanzania won't see him."

"Why not? Is it because Ali is no longer heavyweight champion of the world?"

"No, it's because he's black."

"Isn't the president of Tanzania black?"

"That's just the point. The president of Tanzania is sore because we sent a black man to persuade him to join our call for an Olympic boycott. He thinks you're patronizing him."

"But doesn't he know I didn't send Ali because of his color? I sent him because he's the best diplomat I've got."

"I know it, and you know it. But nobody else does. Mr. President, what are we going to do?"

"What else does he say in his cable?"

Brzezinski read from it. "All the black Africans here in Tanzania tell me their fight is with South Africa and not with Russia. How come you didn't tell me that when you made me Special Ambassador to the Dark Continent?"

"I thought I did," Carter said. "Why don't we cable him and tell him that if he cuts his mission short, the Russians might go ahead with their Olympics, and then they will never get out of Afghanistan."

"I talked to our people in Tanzania and they told him that already. He said it doesn't matter because he's the greatest diplomat in the world and he'll lose his title if no head of state will see him."

"But it's just one country. I'm sure the presidents of Kenya and Liberia will see him."

"Yes, but they have already decided not to go to the Moscow Olympics."

"He doesn't know that." Carter said.

"I think you ought to send him a cable immediately, Mr. President. If Ali cancels his trip now we could not only lose Afghanistan, but Maine and New Hampshire as well."

* * *

"All right, send the following wire. 'Dear Champ, As President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief, I am ordering you to continue your diplomatic mission. Your negotiations could mean the difference between a Moscow Olympics or no Olympics at all. Our only hope to avoid a confrontation between the two major nuclear powers is your ability to persuade Nigeria and Senegal to stay home this summer. All America awaits your decision.' "

Happily for all of us, Ali decided to continue his historic journey.

The only reason I mention all this is that if President Carter had been slogging through Maine last week, as Teddy would have him do, he would never have had time to deal with the Ali crisis, which many diplomatic observers are now describing as the turning-point in Soviet-American relations.

London Symphony Plans 14-Day Tour

LONDON (AP) — The London Symphony Orchestra will make a 14-day tour of West German and Austria starting Thursday the in Linz, the orchestra has announced.

The 11-city tour will also include appearances in Innsbruck, Nuremburg, Leverkusen, Bonn, Hannover, Frankfurt, Cologne, Stuttgart, Vienna and Munich.

Mary Blume

A Song of Montand

'I Just Wanted to Sing Again,' He Says Of His First LP Album in 15 Years

PARIS (IHT) — In his recent films Yves Montand has gone through various mid-life crises with a worn expression and an old trenchcoat. Now, in his Paris living room, he is looking ruddy, expansive, with the contented air of a man who has been singing in the bathtub, which he has. And not only in the bathtub but also while walking in the country and playing cards. "I just wanted to sing again," he said.

Except for a benefit for Chilean refugees in 1973, Montand hasn't sung on stage since his last one-man show in 1968 and while he has released a couple of singles, he hasn't made an album in 15 years. "I haven't sung for so long. Even when you're doing a one-man show it isn't really singing because you're always worrying about losing your voice or catching cold. Then when you are onstage it is hard work — exciting but like running the 10,000-meter race every night."

After two years of gestation and one year of labor, the result of his casual humming came out this week: an LP album called "Yves Montand d'Hier et d'Aujourd'hui." He is rather happy about it: "Fifteen years ago I wouldn't have said this, but because I haven't sung in so long I have a layman's approach when I hear it: I like it." He will resume the one-man show this fall.

Anti-Detention

As is usual with Montand the album is the result of intense work. "There are 11 pieces on it. Not 12 because I couldn't find a 12th," he said. It is as carefully organized in a mood as a stage show, ending with a Czarist prisoners' song, sadly relevant today ("It is not anti-Russian, it is anti-Gulag, anti-detention"), and beginning with a poem by the late Jacques Prevert that goes:

Signed up against my will by the factory of ideas
I refused to punch the clock.
Drafted the same way in the army of ideas
I deserted.
I've never understood much
There never is much
Or little.
What there is is something else
Something else is what I love and what I like
And what I do.

The poem, which became the starting point and mood-setter of the album, was given to Montand by Prevert about 15 years ago. They had been friends since Montand replaced Jean Gabin in his first film, "Les Portes de La Nuit" (1946) and Prevert was best man when Montand and Simone Signoret married in 1959. Prevert wrote songs on scraps of paper which a lady friend would pick up. They were sung in intellectual nightspots such as the Rose Rouge. Montand was the first to sing them on stage.

" 'Les Feuilles Mortes' was a flop for two or three years," he said. "I would sandwich it in between 'Luna Park' and 'Les Grand Boulevards' and finally it caught on."

In French songs words are more important than music, but unfortunately there are no more Preverts. Many French singers write their own material, something Montand is too much of a professional to try:

"The biggest danger is to do it, have one hit and start thinking you are a Brel or Brassens or Ferre. Songwriting has rules that must be followed — a song is a little scenario, the lines must fall right. The composer-performer has a handicap because he is not nourished from the outside. I am lucky because I can use other people's talents to pick up what I need."

In return, the songwriter is blessed by having his work sung by the finest French male voice since the war. Montand chooses his material by instinct and he ranges wide. "Casse-Tetes," already released as a single, is a surreal plaint of a victim of modern violence so brain-battered he doesn't know if he is a Czech dissident, an Argentinian or a baby seal — he is probably all three.

"Like the Prevert poem it marks the world we live in, the violence that is there in the animal-man," Montand says. In addition to new material, he sings the classic by Gabriel Faure and Sully Prud'homme, "Les Berceaux," which is usually sung so pompously that it has never had much success. "I think it is better to sing it simply," Montand said.

There are many traps for a singer. "One doesn't want to be modish and at the same time I am too proud to rest on my past reputation. The advantage over film acting is that you are accountable only to yourself and people want you, not the vehicle you are in. Like the Rolling Stones — I run to see them. I hide because it's for kids, but I go."

Quoting from a passage on himself from Norman Mailer's book on Marilyn Monroe, Montand says, " 'He's not Richard Burton. He's not Maurice Chevalier. He's not even Frank Sinatra.' I never pretended to be," he adds laughing, "I'm not even sure I'm Montand."

He became Montand after leaving school at 11 and working in a factory, and as a longshoreman, hairdresser and laborer. He made his debut at 17 singing songs of Trenet, Chevalier and Fernandel and imitating Donald Duck. "At least I thought it was Donald Duck," he says.

"Right away I was a big hit in the suburbs of Marseilles which is like being big in Brooklyn in 1935. You have a success like that and you think it's a real success."



V. Rosell

Yves Montand: "A little scenario."

The big chance came with Edith Piaf. "I trusted her and loved her, I wanted to adapt to her point of view. It was dangerous — I wasn't myself any more and I wasn't a male Piaf.

"I got my own identity back when she left me. Because she left me. People always say poor abandoned creature but in fact she left everyone and she was right. She needed to for her work — she never sang better than when she thought she was in love or was having a broken heart. After she left me I was nowhere for two or three years. Then with 'Luna Park' and 'Les Grands Boulevards' I took my real direction."

For a while politics influenced his choice of material. "I hesitated to sing 'Luna Park' because it was about a worker going to a fun fair instead of a union meeting. At a certain time I stopped singing 'C'est si bon' because the international situation was so bad."

These days he thinks the usefulness of a song is in the listener's pleasure: "The reaction — if you like it when you hear it and if you play it until you are sick of it."

Responsibility

Personal responsibility is what counts now, which is why he chose the Prevert poem to begin his album. "It is so good in view of the situation we are all in — the confrontation of ourselves with ourselves. It's not Manichean or full of false commitments."

Commitments are still there, of course, and are still misunderstood. Montand recently joined leading French physicians to raise funds for medical research and even then got blasted as a tool of pharmaceutical multinationals and as a vivesectionist. To all the hypocrisy and cant, he has another snippet from Prevert, sardonic and to the point:

"If someone says, 'It kills me to have to tell you this,' Let him die."

PEOPLE: Dan Rather to Succeed Cronkite on News Show

Dan Rather, 48, the "60 Minutes" correspondent who gained national attention while he was a White House reporter covering President **Richard Nixon**, was named to replace **Walter Cronkite** next year as anchorman on the "CBS Evening News." An exact date for the changeover has not been determined. Cronkite has already indicated that it could be soon after the presidential inauguration next January. Cronkite, 63, asked recently to be relieved of the day-to-day pressures of the anchor job, but he said he planned to remain with CBS News to work on hard news, documentaries, specials and a new series about science entitled "Universe." Rather, a correspondent for the network since 1962, at various times has been the London bureau chief, White House reporter, anchorman of the weekend evening newscasts, anchorman of the "CBS Reports" documentary series and, since October, 1975, co-editor of "60 Minutes." It was while covering Nixon in the early 1970s that Rather gained wide recognition. His tough questioning of the president on the Watergate scandal raised the ire of the White House and generated controversy within CBS News and among viewers. At a presidential press conference in August, 1973, Rather began a question to Nixon by saying, "I want to state this question with due respect to your office —" Nixon interjected, "That would be unusual." Rather's salary was not disclosed, but he acknowledged that he had recently been wooed by rival networks NBC and ABC. All three networks were reportedly offering him long-term, multimillion dollar deals . . . Meanwhile Nixon and his wife **Pat** have become New York City residents, although he failed at first to recognize his new home at 142 East 65th Street. "Oh, I don't think that house is ours — ours is gray," he said with some surprise, focusing on the red-brick half that, although containing the entrance, seems almost an extension of the **David Rockefeller** house next door. His confusion changed to reassurance when he saw the graystone half with its big bay windows on every floor. The Nixons will be at an Upper East Side hotel until their things arrive from California.

* * *

King Juan Carlos of Spain is in New York to visit his father, **Don Juan de Borbon**, who had jaw surgery there last month. The 67-year-old Count of Barcelona had a tumor removed from his jaw Jan. 31 and was said to be recovering well in the Memorial Sloan-Kettering cancer hospital. The king is accompanied by **Queen Sofia** on his four-day visit.

* * *

A bare Bo sells just as well as a stark Suzanne. Playboy Magazine said its March issue, featuring film star **Bo Derek**, and its February issue, highlighting TV star **Suzanne Somers**, both sold about a million more copies than usual. Bo, star of the film "10," appears in a dozen pages of nude photos taken by her husband. Last month's pictures of Miss Somers were nearly a decade old — a spread she posed for long before her success on the TV show "Three's Company." A Playboy spokesman estimated the February issue sold 6.2 million copies. Playboy normally sells between 5 million and 5.5 million copies a month and averages 5.2 million, he said.

* * *

Barbara Schneider was awarded the 1979 Susan Smith Blackburn Prize in New York for her unproduced play, "Details Without a Map." Miss Schneider is a German-born playwright and former actress. The prize of $2,000 is presented to a woman for writing a work "of outstanding quality" for the English-speaking theater. The first award, last year, went to **Mary O'Malley** for her "Once a Catholic." The award was created in memory of **Susan Smith Blackburn**, an American actress and writer who lived in London for 15 years before she died in 1977 at the age of 42.

* * *

Johnny Cash celebrated his 25th anniversary in show business at his palatial Hendersonville, Tenn., home and about 200 old friends turned out to help him mark the day. Said he of his guest list, "I'm a little bit starry-eyed with all these great people around me. There's some fine talent and some wonderful old friends here from the last 25 years. Some like **Ferlin Huskey** and **Faron Young** go all the way back to the beginning with me. I don't quite understand superstar yet. I just like to sing my songs, perform, and record." But the centerpiece for the banquet fascinated him most of all. It was a 28-inch high bust of himself — carved from white lard.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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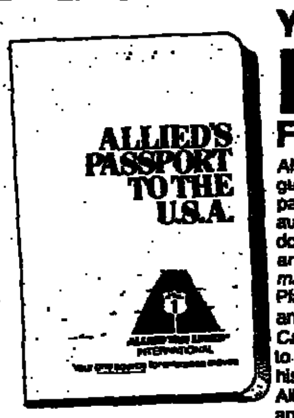
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